

AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES
within the
ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL
NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

1987



Volume II: Joliet

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VOLUME II: JOLIET

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PREFACE

During the summer of 1987, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division of the National Park Service completed its third year of a multi-year survey of historic structures in the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. This survey work, being done in accordance with the legislation that created the Heritage Corridor, has as its main focus the historic buildings in the cities and towns located along the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as well as the historic industry, transportation, and engineering works located along the length of the canal.

In 1987, three towns were surveyed for historical and architectural significance by HABS/HAER. This volume contains the overview history, inventory, and survey of two neighborhoods in Joliet. Volume I contains similar information on Summit, and Volume III, Ottawa. This volume, as well as the negatives of the survey photographs of every building, are filed in the HABS/HAER collection at the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

CREDITS

This report was prepared by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, Robert J. Kapsch, Chief. Alison K. Hoagland, HABS historian, served as project manager and as editor of this report. The fieldwork was undertaken by Frank Brown III (University of Virginia), supervisory historian, and historians Joseph R. De Rose (Loyola University) and Jeannine Jacaruso (Mary Washington College). The team was also assisted by P. Seth Magosky (University of Illinois) as a volunteer.

Special thanks are due to the staff of the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission: Lee Hansen, Executive Director; Robert Holmes, Chief of Interpretation; and Sue Carr, Secretary. In addition we would like to thank David Carr, Superintendent, I & M Canal State Park, and Gerald Adelman, Executive Director, and Roberta Deering, Assistant Director, Upper Illinois Valley Association. In Joliet, thanks are owed Sharon Curcio, of DDC Main Street, Inc., and Barbara Newberg, a planner with the City of Joliet.

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PART II. SURVEY AND INVENTORY

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PART I. OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

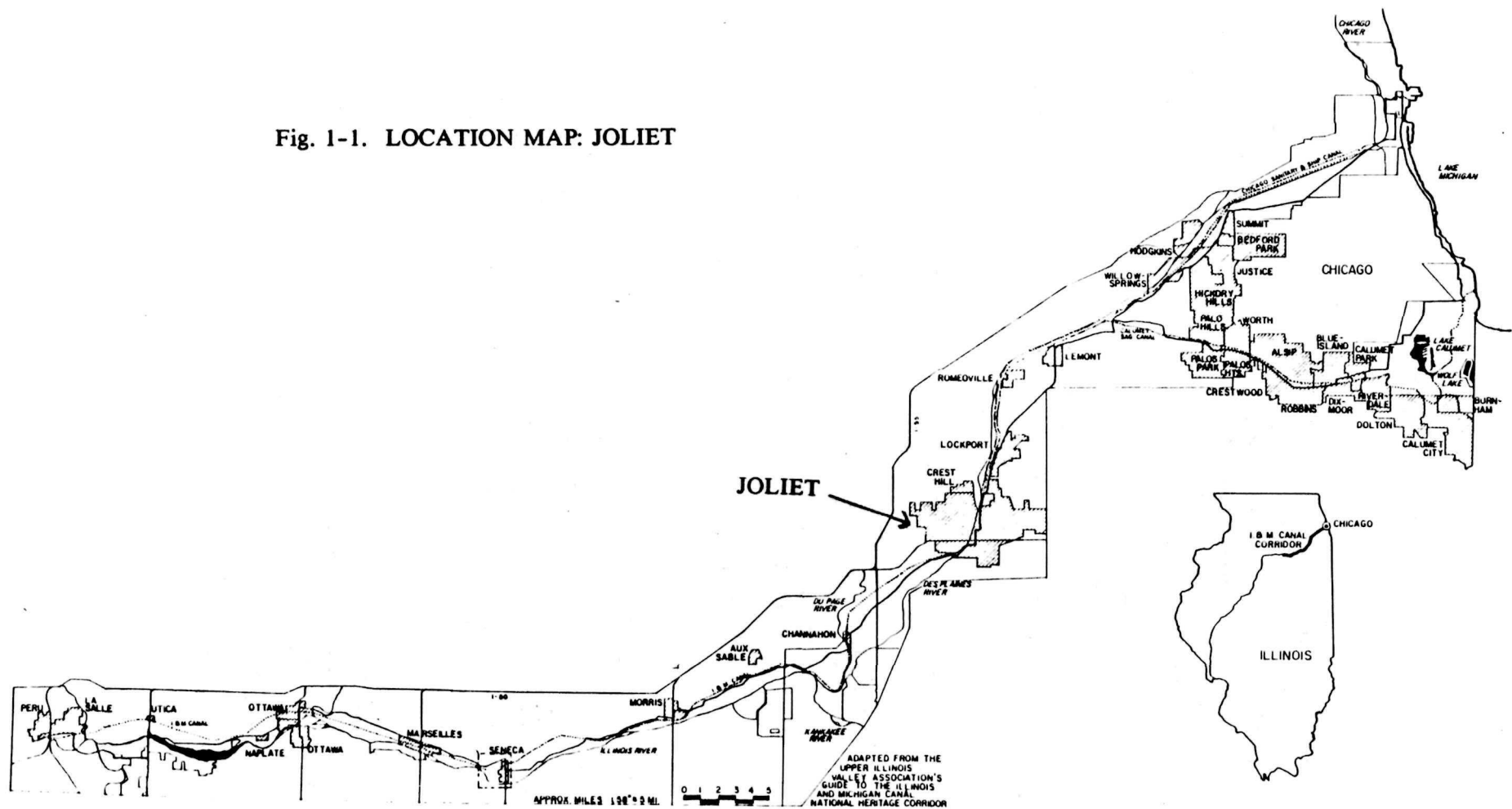
The historical and architectural documentation of two neighborhoods in Joliet, Illinois, was undertaken in the summer of 1987 by a team of three historians working for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division of the National Park Service. The Joliet project was one of three 1987 HABS investigations into structures located along the Illinois and Michigan Canal. These projects represent the third year of HABS/HAER work in the area along the canal, which was designated the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in 1984. Through the combined efforts of the Canal Commission and the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, HABS/HAER was contracted to survey the historic structures along the Canal Corridor, beginning with initial surveys of two canal towns, Morris and Lemont, along with a survey of the industrial structures along the canal from LaSalle-Peru to Ottawa, in the summer of 1985. In the summer of 1986, the HAER survey of industrial and engineering sites was continued to include the canal area from Ottawa to Chicago. Also in 1986, HABS/HAER research concentrated on the central commercial cores of six canal towns: Peru, LaSalle, Utica, Ottawa, Marseilles, and Seneca.

In 1987, the HABS survey of historical and architectural resources moved farther up the Corridor with this survey of Joliet. (See Fig. 1-1.) As the largest city in the Corridor outside of Chicago, and as an important industrial community, Joliet is a crucial link in our understanding of the history of the I & M Canal and the communities that grew up around it. Two neighborhoods of Joliet were selected to be surveyed: the downtown area and a residential area on the west side of the river, directly opposite downtown. (See Fig. 1-2.)

Joliet's downtown is easily defined, as it is separated from the rest of the city by the Des Plaines River on one side, and by railroad tracks on the other three sides: the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad on the east and north and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad (now the Metra Railroad) on the south. As in any downtown, there is a concentration of high-style public and commercial buildings, here dating mostly from the 1890s through the 1920s. Within the boundaries of downtown, north of the commercial area and south of the steel plants, is a small residential area settled by Slovenians in the early twentieth century.

The neighborhood on the west side was selected because it was the site of the earliest settlement in Joliet and it is a residential neighborhood with a variety of types of buildings (both multi- and single-family residential, as well as churches, schools and some commercial buildings) with a variety of construction dates (1850s to 1920s). The survey area was bounded by the Des Plaines River on the east, Marion Street on the south, Center Street on the west, and Ruby Street on the north.

Fig. 1-1. LOCATION MAP: JOLIET



Although the west side was the site of the original commercial and industrial development, due in part to the location of the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the west bank of the Des Plaines River, by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, this development had shifted to the downtown area on the east side, and there it remained. The west side commercial area was obliterated, but residential buildings from the mid-nineteenth century remain. Set on top of the bluff overlooking the industries along the canal, these houses were built by early industrialists. Although the neighborhood did not retain its wealthy residents, it saw a succession of immigrant groups of all classes.

METHODOLOGY

Investigation of Joliet's Downtown and West Side was conducted in four phases. An initial survey of all buildings in both areas was undertaken. Then, based on the survey and additional research, a percentage of these structures was selected for further documentation: this work constituted the inventory of historic structures. Finally, those inventoried buildings were selected which seemed to merit further HABS documentation, and/or possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places — these are listed in the recommendations section. An important element of this survey is the historical overview, which sets the individual buildings in context. The significance of the individual buildings is examined through their relationship to the larger trends of development, architecture, industry, or ethnic life in Joliet.

Survey

The survey of buildings was begun by walking each block in the survey areas and noting the basic features of each building. Information collected on these site visits included: address, exterior materials, present use of the structure, and any other features of note. Along with this written documentation, a black-and-white 35mm photograph was taken of each structure.

The initial archival research consisted of work with Sanborn maps, which also helped establish the cut-off date of 1949 for the survey. By the frequent appearance of Sanborn maps, buildings could be dated within an established range. Sanborn maps for Joliet exist for the years 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924, and 1924 corrected to 1949. The maps for the first three years do not cover the entire survey area. In addition to construction dates, information gleaned from the Sanborn maps included structural materials, original uses, and previous addresses. Other information on the Sanborns not recorded by this survey, such as the shape of the building and its height, helped verify that the structures on the maps were the existing structures. Besides the map research, secondary sources were also reviewed for their pertinence to the survey areas. These are briefly mentioned in the overview section of this chapter, and in the bibliography.

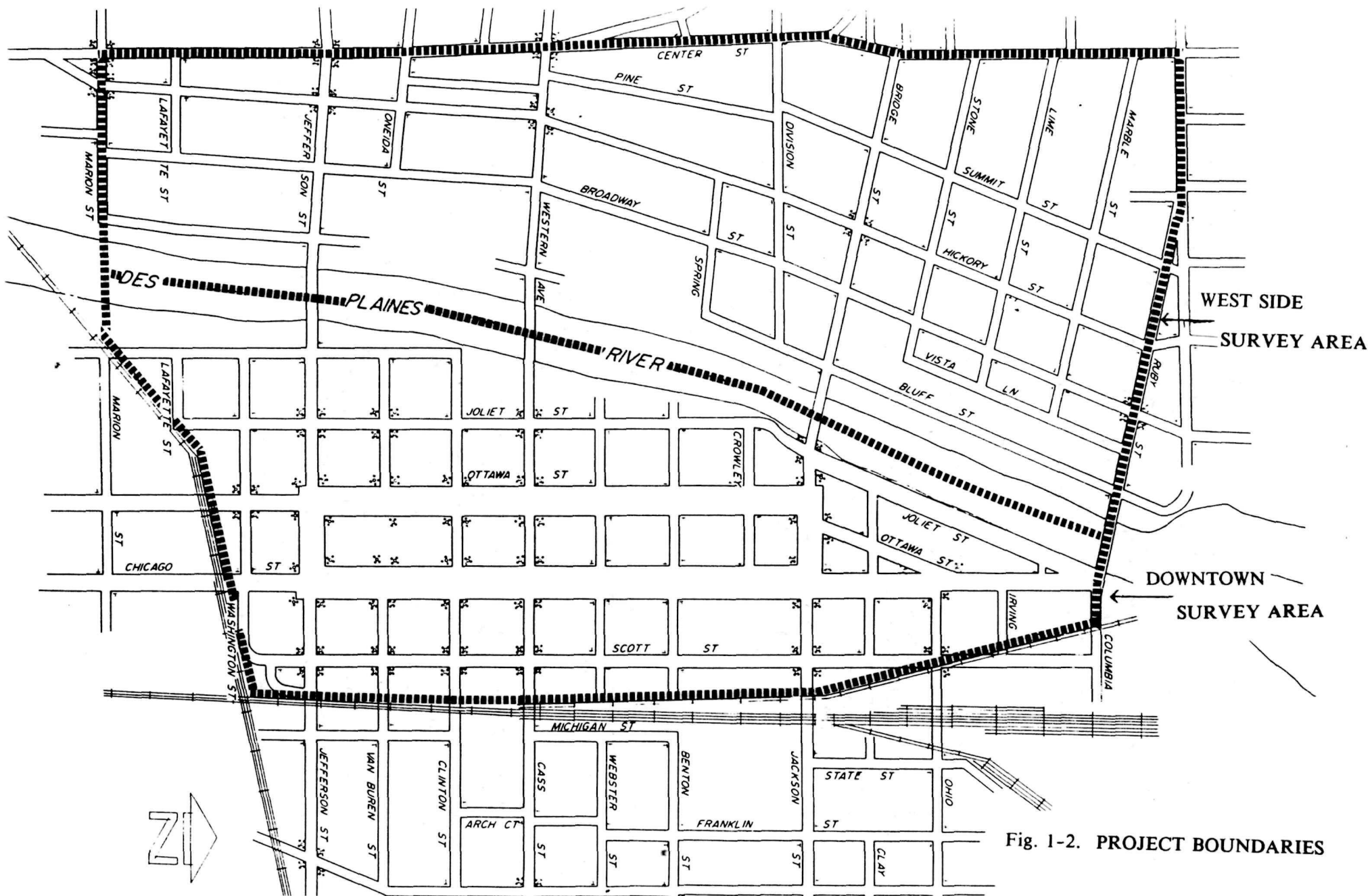


Fig. 1-2. PROJECT BOUNDARIES

The data collected on each building was logged into a specially-created data base in a dBase III Plus program. Through the data base, this information can be used to generate a wide variety of statistics: for example, numbers of clapboard houses on the west side can be quickly determined, as can buildings constructed of Joliet limestone, or buildings known to have been constructed between 1886 and 1891. In fact, with the aid of the computer, very specific and localized data can also be quickly obtained: for instance, the number of residential single-family clapboard houses built after 1898 on Broadway. This is the first year that the use of a computer data base has been incorporated into HABS/HAER summer project methodology. The amount of data collected and logged into the computer program could by no means all be utilized in the following overview report. It is hoped, however, that this report will draw attention to the existence of the data, and that other historians and interested individuals may in the future gain access to, and benefit from, the information contained in the data base.

Two problems were identified during the survey phase. One was that house numbers changed frequently until the early twentieth century; this potential problem was handled by careful checking of the numbers on the different Sanborn maps. Sometimes, a house number changed as many as four or more times on the different Sanborns. The second problem, less easy to correct, was the large gaps in the Sanborns, which made the dating of the buildings difficult. The gap between the 1898 and 1924 Sanborns meant that many buildings were given a range in the dates of 26 years, with no easy means of narrowing this range. In addition, in many cases it was difficult to identify the construction date as anything other than "before 1886." When the buildings were inventoried, the additional research helped narrow the ranges of dates, but for the buildings that were surveyed only, construction dates are often exceedingly vague.

A total of 709 buildings was surveyed, 176 downtown and 533 on the west side.

Inventory

When the survey was completed, the team of historians rated each building in order to determine which should be inventoried. First the buildings were put in three categories, according to their integrity, which is the building's conformance to its original appearance: does it retain its character-defining features? are its original shape, materials, fenestration discernible? The three categories were: inventory buildings, or those buildings which would be examined further; AL, or altered, for buildings which had lost their integrity; and BX, or better examples, for buildings which had integrity but for which there were better examples of their types or styles. Then the structures were divided into types based on their use: ecclesiastical-related; industrial-related; large commercial; small commercial; auto-related commercial; large apartments; small apartments; public buildings; and Joliet limestone buildings. These types were further divided into groups of similar age, style, material, and area. Using these subdivisions of types, the inventory buildings were checked to ensure that they included examples of each type. Thus the inventory represents a good cross-section of the buildings in the respective areas.

The inventory buildings were further defined by five criteria:

- 1) historical importance (those buildings associated with people and events in Joliet's history;
- 2) historical interest (those buildings which were the oldest structures in the survey;
- 3) architectural importance (good examples of an architectural style);
- 4) architectural curiosity (interesting or strange construction techniques, out-of-the-ordinary building types, unusual siting on the lot or in the neighborhood);
- 5) architectural prevalence (good examples of building types common in Ottawa construction).

Each inventory building was given a number to correspond to the criterion that most suited it, so that each building in the survey has a rating of AL, BX, or a number from 1 to 5.

The inventory required another field visit to each building, in order to write an architectural description. Additional research included the use of city directories and deeds in order to determine more specific construction dates, as well as to gain valuable information about the occupants and owners. The city directories, published sporadically from 1876 to the present, revealed the name, number, and occupations of the residents. After 1894, the city directories listed occupants by address as well as by name, so construction dates of the buildings could be pinpointed by their first appearance in the directories. When used collectively the directories were invaluable in learning about the history of a building. Besides outlining the change in occupants over time, changes in the uses could be determined, and changes in the ethnic character of the neighborhood could be seen. Conversely, a single directory is revealing about the ethnic make-up of an area. One problem encountered in using the directories was the changes in addresses; to compensate, the addresses were checked on each map as directory research proceeded.

Most of Joliet's municipal records including tax records and deed books were destroyed in a flood in the early 1970s, so more specific histories of buildings were often difficult to obtain. The records of the Chicago Title Insurance Co. were used for deed searches to determine original owners and approximate construction dates for several buildings in question. Original documents and drawings were found of some buildings designed by Chicago-based architectural firms.

A total of 180 buildings was inventoried.

Recommendations

After completion of the inventory, the survey team selected the buildings for which further documentation by HABS is recommended. Because HABS documentation emphasizes the architectural aspect of the buildings, as opposed to the historical, the selected buildings are the purest examples of their types and styles, with as little alteration as possible. But because the history of these neighborhoods should not be overlooked, the selected buildings represent a range of types and styles, from high-style architect-designed buildings to more modest, vernacular ones. The resulting list should provide a sampling of the architectural history of Joliet's downtown and west side.

A total of 33 buildings was selected for further documentation.

Overview

Concurrently with the survey and inventory, the survey team researched aspects of the general history of Joliet, as well as focused on the two neighborhoods that were the subject of this study. The resulting overview report provides the context for understanding the significance of the individual buildings. In addition, the inventory and survey of the individual buildings provide the primary historical research for the conclusions drawn in the overview.

Secondary sources were also consulted. Most secondary research was done in the local history section of the Joliet Public Library. The library has a vertical file with newspaper clippings on all aspects of Joliet, which proved to be invaluable. Because of limited time, Joliet's newspapers were not used to their fullest advantage. The collections of museums and historical societies were used, especially the Joliet Historical Society and the Will County Historical Society, although access to these collections was a problem. In addition, the architectural firm of Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., has some valuable material. Information on architects was found at the Art Institute of Chicago and Jensen and Halstead (successor firm to Mundie and Jensen). Promotional publications such as Joliet Illustrated (1897), Come to Joliet (1900), and Joliet of Today (1906) were particularly helpful.

Recent histories of Joliet have concentrated on historic photographs as the medium. Robert E. Sterling's Pictorial History of Will County, Volumes I and II (1976), and his Joliet: A Pictorial History (1986) are comprehensive looks at the area through historic photographs. The latter also includes a fair amount of informative text.

Other surveys of Joliet have been undertaken in the past. During the 1970s, two windshield surveys of Joliet were done by the State of Illinois. The Illinois Structures Survey, an architectural survey of all towns with a population over 500, selected buildings on the basis of visual inspection. The resulting survey cards have a photograph, address, function and any information written about the building. Some evaluation, in the form of a

rating system, was done based on appearance. The second survey was the Historic Landmarks Survey, which was a statewide survey of historical properties and sites by county. Buildings were selected through secondary research, with field verification. The resulting state inventory forms include the historic name, location, and a short history.

The Downtown Development Council has also surveyed most of the downtown area, with an emphasis on the economic aspects of the buildings. The present use, owner, square footage, and number of stories are recorded. The Joliet Planning Department has a variety of maps, plans, reports, drawings and other types of information on various buildings within the downtown area.

The following overview is not intended to provide the definitive history of Joliet. Instead, it draws upon a wide variety of sources in order to present a context for the understanding of Joliet's extant architectural record, specifically in relation to the two neighborhoods selected for study: Downtown and the West Side.

CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

As in much of the upper Illinois valley, settlers were attracted to the Joliet area because of the fertile soil. Other advantages of location and natural resources, however, resulted in the development of Joliet into a major city in the late nineteenth century. This chapter will give a brief overview of the transportation systems and industries that provided the framework for the two neighborhoods that are the subject of this study.

The most striking natural feature of the area, at least to seventeenth-century explorers, was a limestone formation rising sixty feet and covering a quarter of a mile. French-Canadian explorer Louis Jolliet, together with Father Jacques Marquette, visited the area in 1673 and described what was later referred to as the Joliet Mound. The dolomite limestone, besides providing high ground on which to build a city, also served as a widely used construction material. Stone quarrying has been an industry in Joliet since the 1830s.

The second natural advantage of Joliet is the Des Plaines River, which provided the earliest means of transportation. Upriver, the Des Plaines was connected by just one portage to the Chicago River and Lake Michigan, forty miles away. Downriver, the Des Plaines flowed into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thus joining the major artery of water-oriented nineteenth-century America.

Due to occasional low water, this connection between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River was not a dependable means of transportation. As a result, a canal was proposed to follow this course, provided with a steady supply of water and means to cross the portage. After twenty years in planning, ground was broken for the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1836. Completed in 1848, the canal was impressive, stretching for ninety-six miles with fifteen locks, four feeder canals, and four aqueducts.

In Joliet, the I & M Canal ran along the west bank of the Des Plaines, at the foot of the limestone bluffs. In 1834, a grist mill, saw mill, and hotel were located in this area. Here, Bluff Street, platted in 1835, became the commercial center of the emerging city. By 1837, Joliet had a population of 600, including fourteen stores, two groceries, three druggists, one priest, three taverns, a saw and grist mill, five physicians, six attorneys, two ministers, three blacksmiths, one carriagemaker and a number of skilled and professional tradesmen.¹ Due to the sawmill, most of the early buildings were wood-framed structures; none survives.

But unlike other towns, which began as temporary shanty-towns, Joliet had stone buildings in the 1830s, indicating an inclination towards permanent development. The earliest and largest of these stone buildings was Merchants' Row, a large Joliet limestone structure 120 feet long and three stories high, built on Bluff Street between Oneida and Western in 1836. Merchants' Row had shops on the first floor, offices on the second, and a combination of residential and public service uses on the top floor. Demolished in 1967, the building was significant in Joliet's history, associated with many "firsts," including the first jail, distillery, newspaper, and bottling house.² When Merchants' Row was built, Chicago consisted of five wood-frame buildings, sixty log cabins, and the ruins of Fort Dearborn.

On the east side of the river, in the area that today is the downtown, streets were platted and lots sold as early as 1834. James B. Campbell, treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the I & M Canal, was the owner; when he recorded the plat he named the town "Juliet." The east side developed much more slowly than the west side, where the canal was. Still, it was necessary to get across the river, which could occasionally be forded, if the water were low enough. In order to issue \$3,500 in scrip to finance a bridge, the village of Juliet was incorporated in 1837. The bridge, at Cass Street, was washed out the next spring, but it was followed by a succession of bridges over the years, usually located at Jefferson, Cass, Bridge, and Ruby streets. (All of these were rebuilt when the Illinois Waterway was constructed in 1933.)

Politically, the village of Juliet had a shaky beginning. Due to financial panic and the economic depression of 1837, the state legislature repealed Juliet's act of incorporation in 1841. The village was governed by Will County (which had been created in 1836) until 1852, when Joliet was again incorporated, this time named "Joliet."³

The I & M Canal, which opened in 1848, was soon joined by another means of transportation. By 1852, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had constructed a line which paralleled the canal for much of its length. In 1855, the Michigan Central Railroad connected to Joliet via a spur line, and the next year, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, a major trunk line, began operating through Joliet.

In Joliet, these railroad tracks were laid on the east side of the river. Although the west side was at that time the commercial core, the limited area in addition to the steep cliffs proved a difficult site for the railroads. As a result of the railroads' location on the east side, the commercial activity shifted east, centering on Jefferson and Chicago streets. In the 1850s, many of the west side merchants relocated their businesses across the river, marking the permanent decline of the Bluff Street area.

With these canal and rail transportation facilities, Joliet fostered industries. One of the most important was the Joliet Iron and Steel Co. Attracted by the area's coal, limestone, water power, and transportation, the steel mill was further encouraged by \$75,000 in city bonds. In 1870, the first rail was rolled at the new mill, located just north of downtown on the east side of the Des Plaines. The company went through several ownership changes, becoming Illinois Steel, Federal Steel, and finally U.S. Steel in 1901.

The steel mill had a significant impact on the city, becoming the largest employer by 1900, when 3,000 men worked there. As in other American cities, a significant aspect of Joliet's steel industry was its reliance upon immigrant labor. Worker nationalities have changed through the years at the U.S. Steel plant, but there have been two distinct groups. Until the mid-1880s, most of the mill workers were first- and second-generation immigrants from the British Isles. According to the 1880 manuscript census, the majority of them lived in Joliet's First Ward, which was located near the plant, northeast of downtown. The 1890s were a time of transition; 2,000 people of various nationalities worked at the plant. This had changed by the early twentieth century, when natives of southern and eastern Europe comprised the bulk of the lowest skill levels in the work force.⁴

As the steel industry grew, Joliet's transportation network was increased to accommodate it. In 1886 another railroad line came to Joliet. The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, also known as the Chicago Outer Belt Line because it encircled Chicago from Waukegan, Illinois, to northern Indiana, cut across all the lines which entered Chicago and expedited the shipment of freight by routing it around the congested area of this growing metropolis. The EJ&E carried steel products, and was eventually owned by U.S. Steel. In Joliet, the EJ&E was also an industry in itself. During the early decades of the twentieth century, the EJ&E Railroad's shops and freight assembly and classification yard employed as many as 2,000 workers, making it the second largest employer in Joliet. As a major purchaser of steel parts and supplies, the presence of the EJ&E's shops encouraged the growth of railroad hardware and equipment firms in Joliet.⁵

The fifth railroad in Joliet was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, completed to Joliet in 1889. Linking Joliet with the southwest, the AT&SF carried barbed wire manufactured in Joliet. Located at the edge of the frontier, Joliet was a strategic site for the manufacture of an item associated with the taming of the west. Hiram B. Scutt held several patents and was the first in Joliet to manufacture barbed wire, in 1874. John Lambert's firm was one of the largest manufacturers in the 1880s; he merged with other local firms to form the American Steel and Wire Co. in 1898. Lambert went on to become president of U.S. Steel and a local financier and philanthropist.⁶

Joliet's transportation system received another boost in the late nineteenth century from an unexpected source — another canal. Chicago had always pumped its raw sewage into Lake Michigan and this practice was causing numerous health problems, particularly cholera outbreaks, as Chicago's water supply also came from the lake. In 1870-71, the Chicago River was reversed, shipping Chicago's waste down the Canal. This was not entirely effective, as most of the waste ended up in Joliet. Built to solve this problem by being designed to flow faster than the I & M, the Sanitary and Ship Canal incidentally improved shipping. Completed in 1900 from Chicago to Lockport, the Canal was extended to Joliet by 1907.

Because the Sanitary and Ship Canal was 160 feet wide and at least 22 feet deep, it could accommodate larger and greater numbers of barges than the I & M. After its opening it drained traffic from the I & M, which was virtually abandoned in this upper stretch by 1910. Between 1921 and 1933, a deep waterway was constructed to improve the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers from Joliet to LaSalle. Named the Illinois Waterway, it effectively replaced the I & M Canal.⁷

Other industries took advantage of Joliet's natural resources and transportation facilities. In the nineteenth century, breweries, which depended on local grain, were a significant industry. In the 1930s, Joliet claimed the title "Wallpaper Capital of the World;" this industry took advantage of Joliet's excellent railroad system and proximity to Wisconsin and Michigan paper mills. Joliet's industries attracted new settlers, mostly Anglo-Americans and Irish and German immigrants in the nineteenth century. A city of over 7,000 by 1860, Joliet's population doubled in the 1880s, from 11,657 in 1880 to 23,264 in 1890. With the continued growth of the steel mills in the early twentieth century, immigrants from southern and central Europe also settled in Joliet. Joliet's success as a thriving commercial city as well as a home to residents of varied origins and incomes is well illustrated in the two neighborhoods that are the subject of this study.

Notes to Chapter 2

¹ J. M. Peek, A Gazetteer of Illinois in Three Parts (Philadelphia: n.p., 1837).

² Elmer F. Ott, "Twilight on Merchant's Row," Illinois Lions Magazine October 1966: 4; Jack Schauer, "A Final Tribute: Merchants Row, 1837-1967" (typescript, n.d., Joliet Public Library), 6.

³ Robert E. Sterling, "From Juliet to Joliet," The Joliet New Times Salutes a Century of Progress, Special Supplement, Week of January 28 - February 3, 1976.

⁴ Stephen Freedman, "Organizing the Workers in a Steel Company Town," Illinois Historical Journal Spring 1986: 4-5; Robert E. Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing Co., 1986), 24.

⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HAER Inventory Form, "Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Station, " 1986.

⁶ Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History, 90-01; Friends of the Library, "John Lambert" (Joliet Public Library, September 1975).

⁷ John Lamb, I & M Canal: A Corridor in Time (Romeoville, IL: Lewis University, 1987), 25.

FIG. 3-1. SURVIVING DOWNTOWN NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS -- EXTERIOR MATERIAL

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Stone</u>		<u>Brick</u>
Built before 1900:	39	16	41%	19	49%
Built after 1900:	105	14	13%	63	60%

Five or less: terra cotta, aluminum, vertical wood siding, wood shingles,
stucco, clapboards, vinyl, asphalt, concrete, concrete block

CHAPTER 3. ARCHITECTURE AND DEVELOPMENT DOWNTOWN

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the east side of Joliet had become the downtown, or commercial center. Due to the presence of the railroads, it was this area that attracted most of the retail businesses, offices, and streetcars. The buildings reflected their uses: they were taller, more likely to be stone, and more often architect-designed than commercial buildings which served a neighborhood clientele. Befitting a county seat, downtown featured the county courthouse and other public buildings. Downtown also supported a residential population, represented by the exceptionally fine churches that remain. On the north end of downtown, but within the boundaries set by the railroad tracks, is a small residential neighborhood which housed many of the workers at the adjacent steel plant.

Commercial Development

In 1836, the first stone building was constructed on the east side of the river. The Wilson store, on Ottawa Street between Van Buren and Clinton, ushered in the age of stone building on this side of the river. Over the following years a number of new masonry structures appeared in the downtown area, including Van Fleet's on Jefferson Street (1840), Rock Island Passenger Station (1854), the County Jail on N. Chicago Street (1862), and Duckers Dry Goods on N. Chicago Street (ca. 1870).¹

The early commercial development on the east side was in the area bounded by Washington Street, Chicago Street, Cass Street, and the river -- about one third the size of the commercial area today. The earliest structures in this area were primarily of wood-frame construction, and no documented examples of these buildings remain. Some of the earliest surviving structures are the limestone Italianate-style commercial buildings at 101-105, and 131 W. Jefferson St., which have been documented to pre-date 1886. These structures served as commercial spaces on the ground floor with residential uses above.

Between 1880 and 1900, Joliet experienced a boom in development, enabling Joliet's land values to remain high during the nationwide depression of 1893-97. This was a time of vast improvements for the town: streets were paved, sewers were installed, and street car lines constructed. Downtown developed quickly, as railroads, major streets and street car lines converged there. Horse-drawn street car service was initiated in 1874; the lines were electrified in 1899.²

Surviving commercial buildings of this period were constructed of either brick or Joliet limestone and were usually several stories tall. Of the surviving non-residential buildings, 41% of those constructed before 1900 were stone, while nearly half were brick. (See Fig. 3-1.) Of the sixteen stone buildings, all were of Joliet limestone. The ground floors were usually retail, while the upper floors housed offices. A good example from this period is the Barber Building at 68 N. Chicago St. (See Fig. 3-2.) Constructed in 1887 and designed by F. S. Allen, the four-and-a-half-story Joliet limestone structure was called "The Finest Office Structure in Joliet" in 1900.³ The building housed the A. J. Stoos & Co. dry goods store on the first floor, and offices above, including those of the architect, Allen, and the owner, Royal E. Barber, an attorney. In 1912-16, a fifth story was added, so the steep gable roof and castellated tower no longer remain. A striking, but slightly unusual, structure from this period is the Auditorium Block at 150-160 N. Chicago St., dating from 1891. (See Fig. 3-4.) Designed by G. Julian Barnes, it housed a variety of occupants including offices, stores, and the St. John's Universalist Church around the corner on Clinton Street. Wholesale businesses, such as the Charles S. Seaver Co., a grocer in a Joliet limestone building at 115 W. Lafayette St., also appeared in downtown, prompted by Joliet's proximity to Chicago markets via the numerous rail lines.

In the early twentieth century, the railroad tracks were elevated, a task calling for unusual civic awareness and cooperation. The Rock Island and the Santa Fe Railroads operated so many trains at grade through Joliet that they made the downtown area both congested and unsafe. The Rock Island, in fact, even used the downtown area as a switching yard. Track elevation had been a heated topic since the late 1860s, but it was not until 1894 that real action was taken. After many negotiations and lawsuits, the groundbreaking for this project was on May 25, 1908.⁴ By the time it was completed in 1912, it had cost \$3 million, but had also brought great attention to Joliet. At that time it was considered unthinkable that a city of just 30,000 people could accomplish such a feat. A contemporary observer wrote,

Probably no one thing in the last few years has done more to advertise this city than the elevation of the tracks. Joliet was a city of less than 30,000 population when this track-elevation work took definite form and became a certainty. That a city of that size could force a bargain with half a dozen great railroad corporations, and compel them to expend millions on a public improvement that will be almost wholly in the interests of the people, was not regarded as possible. The contest for track elevation in Joliet was watched all over the country, and when an agreement was reached, municipalities everywhere marvelled at the pluck and persistence of the people of this city, and envied us. The victory was heralded throughout the press of the country. The work has established a new fame for Joliet, and in its final consummation will create a new order of things affecting our commercial and industrial growth.⁵



Fig. 3-2. Chicago Street from Jefferson Street, 1895. The round tower on the right belongs to the Barber Building, before the fifth story was added. Photograph collection of Robert E. Sterling and Dean and Barbara Neushwander.



HARPER
PHOTO

THE AUDITORIUM BLOCK

Fig. 3-3. The Auditorium Block, ca. 1909. Commercial businesses such as Stillman's Pharmacy and Feagan's Jewelers occupy the ground floor of the Chicago Street side, to the left, while St. John's Universalist Church occupied the Clinton Street side, to the right. Copy of photograph from "Joliet in Photographs," supplement to the Joliet News, 1909.



Fig. 3-4. Construction of elevated track. An ambitious project to relieve congestion on downtown streets, track elevation took several decades to organize and four years to complete, 1908-1912. Photograph courtesy Robert E. Sterling and Michael D. Mahonev.

On July 31, 1911, ground was broken for Union Station at 50 E. Jefferson St. This building was designed to consolidate, under one roof, the separate stations which had been operated throughout the city by the various rail companies. Designed by Jarvis Hunt, the station featured a Bedford limestone neoclassical facade. The station managed to serve four rail lines, two of which crossed at an oblique angle. After the station's completion in 1912, about 100 trains passed through it per day.⁶

In the early twentieth century, before World War I, Joliet experienced a great deal of commercial building activity. Buildings of this period were less likely to be clad in stone, particularly Joliet limestone, than earlier. Only 13% of the surviving non-residential buildings constructed after 1900 were stone (compared to 41% earlier), as opposed to 60% with brick exteriors. New materials, such as concrete and terra cotta, also appeared during this time. The buildings ranged from two-story brick buildings, such as the Nemanich Block at 500-504 N. Chicago St. designed by Hugo Boehme ca. 1910, which served as a saloon and grocery, to the seven-story steel-frame Woodruff Building at 58 N. Chicago St. Also dating from ca. 1910, this Bedford limestone-clad building was designed by the firm of Mundie and Jenson. Another Mundie and Jenson building was the First National Bank at 78 N. Chicago St. Built in 1908-09, the bank was in a strict neoclassical style and was also clad in Bedford limestone.

By the 1920s, the periphery of downtown housed two new types of retail operations: department stores and automobile dealerships. These businesses required large amounts of floor space; it was cost-prohibitive to be located directly downtown where rents were high. It was, however, essential to be situated near the masses of potential consumers. Department stores, such as the L.F. Beach Co. at 179 N. Chicago St., from about 1918, were primarily located on Chicago between Cass and Clinton. The Beach Building is a five-story steel-framed structure clad in brick. Automobile dealerships existed mainly on Scott and Des Plaines streets. The one at 64 N. Des Plaines St. is a fine example of the transportation evolution. Between 1891 and 1898, a Joliet livery stable was constructed on this site. Coinciding with its renovation for the Will County Motor Car Company around 1918, a brick facade with large display windows was added to the structure. The original building can still be seen in the Joliet limestone side walls.

In the mid-1920s, a building was proposed which was to make Joliet a leader in the entertainment world — the Rialto Theater. Compared to its boom years of the late nineteenth century, Joliet had experienced little development in the years after World War I. Designed as part of a planning effort undertaken by Joliet business leaders, the Rialto was to be the drawing card which revitalized the stagnant downtown commercial scene. The Neo-Baroque structure with all the opulence of a major-city theater was designed by Rapp & Rapp and completed in 1926 at 102 N. Chicago St.⁷ (See Fig. 3-5.) The Rialto Theater complex, which includes retail space, successfully bolstered commercial activity in the downtown until well into the Depression.

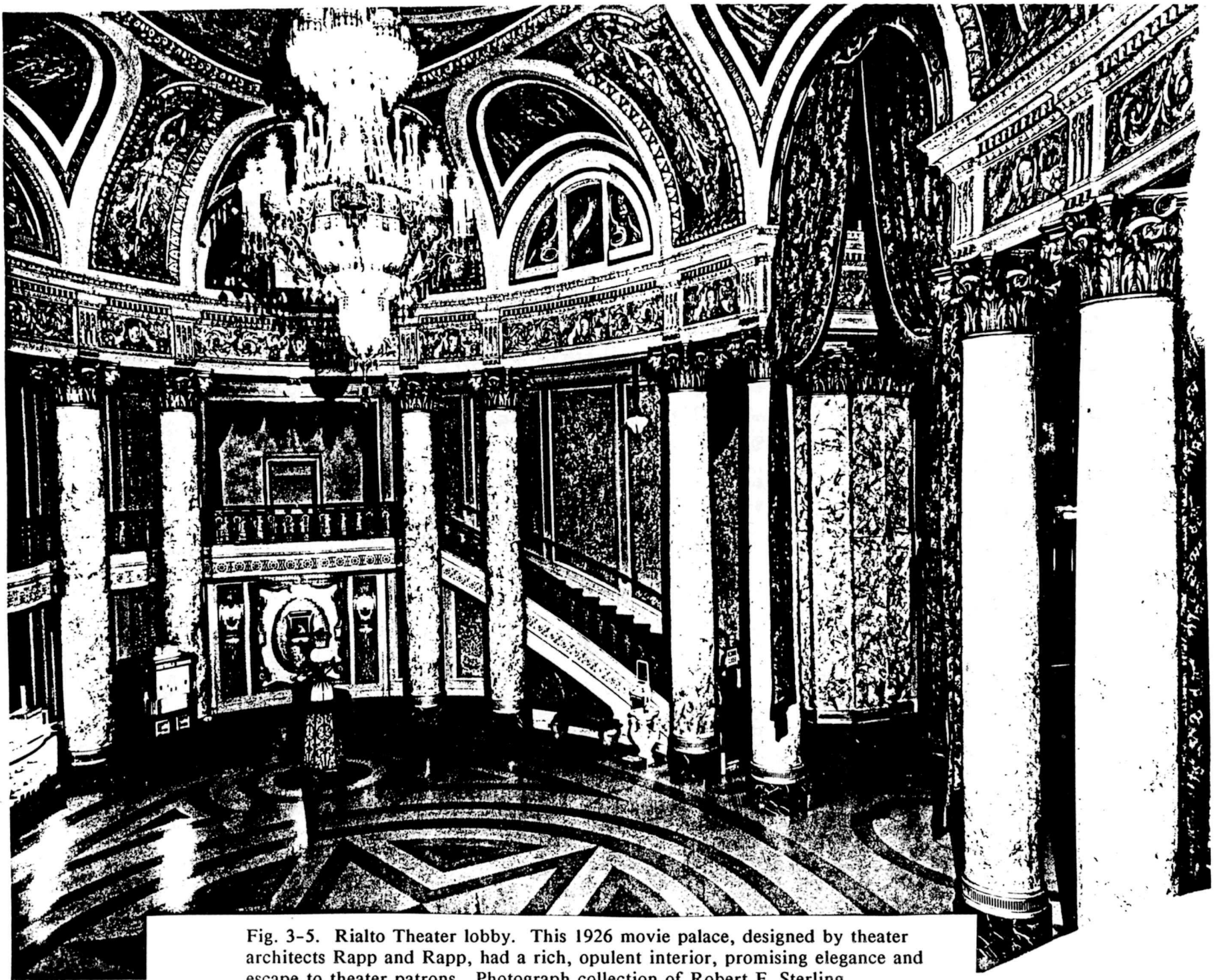


Fig. 3-5. Rialto Theater lobby. This 1926 movie palace, designed by theater architects Rapp and Rapp, had a rich, opulent interior, promising elegance and escape to theater patrons. Photograph collection of Robert E. Sterling.

Another sign of the sophistication of the downtown was the appearance of several distinctive buildings of clubs and fraternal organizations in the 1920s. The Loyal Order of Moose Building at 225-227 N. Chicago St. is one of the sentimental favorites, as it featured a concrete moosehead projecting from the facade between the second and third stories. The three-story building is constructed of brick.⁸ The YMCA built a large five-story brick building at 215 N. Ottawa St. in 1927. Architect R. G. Hoen used Bedford limestone for the neoclassical ornament. The Chamber of Commerce hired the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co. to design its clubhouse at 214 N. Ottawa St. Completed in 1925 in a Mediterranean Revival style unusual in Joliet, it was published in the architectural press.⁹

Less than twenty buildings downtown were built in the 1930s and '40s, compared to about eighty between 1900 and 1930, showing that downtown development slowed considerably during the Depression. Some large public service buildings were built, however. The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. at 262 N. Ottawa St., designed by Holabird and Root in 1931, and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois substation of 1939, at 50 W. Jackson St., are examples of this, both located in the northeast section of downtown. The intense activity which characterized downtown at the beginning of the twentieth century has yet to be repeated.

Public Buildings

Through Joliet's history, its public buildings have exhibited some of the finest architectural design in the city. The county courthouse, the federal post office, and the local library have all contributed to downtown's appearance.

The first Will County courthouse was located in a two-story stone structure, completed in 1838, on Chicago Street, across from the present public square. In 1848, a new structure was built of limestone in the Greek Revival style.¹⁰ The second courthouse was located on the present courthouse square, bounded by Jefferson, Ottawa, Washington and Chicago.

Constructed in 1884-87 on the courthouse square, the third Will County Courthouse was designed by Chicago architect J. C. Cochrane. (See Fig. 3-6.) The imposing structure was faced with rough-faced Joliet limestone and crowned with a central clocktower. Square towers at each corner featured pyramidal roofs, while the hipped roof with cross gables and gable dormers added to the eclectic nature of the building. The new courthouse was located immediately in front of the second, facing onto Jefferson St.¹¹ The demolition of this building in 1969 for the present C. F. Murphy-designed courthouse is a tragic architectural loss.

The city government was housed in rented quarters for much of its existence. Located on the second floor of a building at Chicago and Clinton streets, the city hall moved to the second floor of the public library in the 1930s, where it remained for over thirty years. In 1967, the Municipal Building opened two blocks east of the courthouse.¹²



Fig. 3-6. Will County Courthouse. Constructed in 1884-87, the third Will County Courthouse featured an eclectic mix of roof forms, wall textures, and ornamentation. It was demolished in 1969. Photograph collection of Robert E. Sterling and Barrett Hardware Co.

Joliet has a fine example of a federal building in the U.S. Post Office at 150 N. Scott St. Constructed between 1901 and 1903, the Bedford limestone structure was designed by Architect of the Treasury James Knox Taylor. The building is in a Renaissance Revival style, featuring Ionic columns, heavy quoining, and a balustrade at the roofline.¹³

The Joliet Public Library at 150 N. Ottawa St. is one of downtown Joliet's most distinctive structures. The Tudor-style building was designed by the firm of Daniel H. Burnham.¹⁴ The L-shaped building was constructed of Joliet limestone ornamented with Bedford limestone. Notably, it is the only surviving Joliet limestone building in the downtown built after 1900. The construction of the public library was financed locally. In reference to Andrew Carnegie's funding of public libraries across the country, a local historian noted that "Joliet could have secured some financial help from Carnegie, but preferred to go it alone, and the investment represents Joliet money only."¹⁵ Col. John Lambert, president of the American Steel and Wire Co. and later president of U.S. Steel, was apparently the man behind the library. Long a competitor of Carnegie, Lambert is supposed to have said, "I'll be damned if Carnegie will spend any money on a Joliet library." Lambert himself contributed the land and \$42,285 toward the \$196,000 cost of construction;¹⁶ the remainder was raised by two bond issuances.

Churches

Downtown features a number of churches of an exceptionally high esthetic quality. Most of them are not the first church buildings on their sites, but rather are sophisticated replacements of earlier buildings.

The history of churches on the east side of Joliet starts in 1833 with the organization of the Ottawa Street Methodist Church. This parish was officially recognized in 1837 by the Illinois Methodist and Episcopal Conference. In that same year, the congregation started construction of the first church structure on the southwest corner of Ottawa and Washington streets. The church community built two other structures before the cornerstone was laid in 1909 for the present Renaissance Revival church building, clad in Bedford limestone, at 200 N. Ottawa St., northeast corner of Cass.

Although the Ottawa Street Methodist Church was the first established, it was not the first recognized; that honor belongs to Christ Episcopal Church, which was founded in 1835. After holding services in homes and the courthouse, Christ Church built their first structure in 1857. As the parish grew, the church community leaders decided on the need for a new edifice. In 1887, the new Gothic Revival structure, designed by F. S. Allen, was consecrated on its present site at 75 W. Van Buren St. A particularly handsome structure, the Joliet limestone building features a steep gable roof and a bell tower.

In the year following the organization of Christ Church, members of the Universalist Church began to hold services in rooms of the courthouse. The first wood-frame structure was built in 1840, and was replaced in 1856 with its first stone building. In 1891, St. John's built a combination auditorium and church building at 5 E. Clinton St., corner of Chicago. As the church history notes, "It was built as it was — to serve the dual purposes of a church and to provide a central meeting place or auditorium for the city of Joliet — by community-minded people at a time when this city had no central meeting place."¹⁷ This massive Romanesque Revival structure of Joliet limestone was designed by parish member and architect G. Julian Barnes.

The next parish to appear downtown was the First Baptist Church, established in a school on Broadway in 1837. In 1858, a beautiful Gothic Revival church was erected at 100 N. Scott St., corner of Van Buren. In 1891, the church moved farther east, following its congregation. The vacant church building was then purchased by the Catholic Church and converted to St. Anthony's, which still serves the Italian community. The facade underwent few changes until recently, when a Colonial Revival facade replaced the original.

St. Anthony's, though, was not the first Catholic Church downtown. That title belongs to St. Mary's, which was established by a splinter group from St. Patrick's. (See Fig. 3-7.) Formed in 1868, this church served an Irish community. In 1877, construction was started on the Joliet limestone Gothic Revival structure at 113 N. Ottawa St. Completed in 1882, the building was designed by E. C. Keeley of New York; the local architect was Hugo Boehme. After the dispersal of downtown residents through the rest of Joliet, St. Mary's became a district church playing host to families who do not claim a particular parish.

The First German Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in 1871, when it split from the congregation of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran on the west side of town. The building at 301 N. Ottawa St. was constructed in 1905, designed by architect Hugo Boehme. The building is virtually unrecognizable, however, due to a 1962 remodeling.

North-Downtown Neighborhood

At the north end of downtown, north of Jackson Street, is a residential area once the center of a Slovenian and Serbian community. Slovenians, who emigrated from a province of present-day Yugoslavia to Joliet in the 1890s, were employed as laborers in the steel mills and on the Sanitary and Ship Canal. The community revolved around St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, located at 416 N. Chicago St.; over a hundred Slovenian families lived in this area on Jackson, Scott, and Indiana streets.¹⁸

Before the construction of St. Joseph's Church, the Slovenians attended a German church, St. John's Roman Catholic Church on the west side, because their ancestral land was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, where German was the official language. As their numbers grew, the Slovenians recognized the



Fig. 3-7. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The first Catholic Church downtown, St. Mary's was formed by a splinter group from the congregation of St. Patrick's. Photograph collection of Robert E. Sterling.

need for their own church. This church, whose cornerstone was laid on July 19, 1891, stood on the site of the present-day rectory. The church was constructed of Joliet limestone in a simplified Romanesque style. In 1895, a one-story wood-frame schoolhouse was built on a nearby lot. The building, enlarged with an additional story and veneered with brick, stands today as Ferdinand Hall.

By 1903, the original church building was too small for the congregation, and the present medieval-inspired church was built by the fall of 1905. This church was built of Bedford limestone, not native Joliet limestone, showing the growing affluence of the church. The church is the only church in Joliet still retaining its high altar after the ecumenical movement of the 1960s. The school building was replaced in 1914; the rectory was replaced in 1915. The previous Queen Anne-style rectory, severely altered, still stands and houses the offices of the Catholic Charities. These church buildings are the center of the Slovenian community, which numbers about 10,000 today.¹⁹

Closely associated with the church and the community was the K.S.K.J., the Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union of the U.S.A. This is a Slovenian Catholic fraternal organization founded in the 1890s in Joliet. The group had two significant buildings in the community: the neoclassical one at 508 N. Chicago St. (1909), replaced by the art deco building at 351 N. Chicago St. (1938).

In this north-downtown neighborhood, commercial buildings and residences were built similar to those of comparable size in residential neighborhoods in the city. Most are two-story brick buildings with retail businesses on the ground floors and residences above. The Nemanich Block, 500-504 N. Chicago St., is comparable to other buildings on corner lots with its use of the corner oriel and chamfered entrance, built or remodeled around the turn of the twentieth century. The same can be said of the Tezak Florist Shop and other two-story brick commercial and residential buildings.

Most of the houses have been demolished or converted into commercial space. The majority of the remaining residences, of which there are about thirty, have been altered. Over half of them date from before 1900; only about 10% were built in the 1920s or later. They differ little from the simple workers' cottages built around the same period on the west side of the river. They can be characterized as one- or one-and-a-half-story wood-frame buildings with Joliet limestone foundations. Variations occurred in the front- or side-gabled roofs and centrally or side-placed entrances. One intact example is the Matthew Podnar House at 8 E. Irving St., dating from ca. 1910.

A unique structure in this area and in Joliet, strongly exhibiting the perseverance of a group's cultural and religious beliefs, is St. George's Serbian Orthodox Church, which was built in 1928 at 502 N. Scott St. Though small, this church boldly displays its traditional background by its striking onion domes. The Serbians came to Joliet in a later wave of immigrants in the early twentieth century and settled in the Slovenian community. In 1982, the congregation sold the building, which became a pentacostal church.

Conclusion

The grand historic buildings downtown point to better times in Joliet's past. In the early twentieth century, Joliet was in its heyday, as the commercial buildings exhibit. In addition, Joliet had a civic concern and awareness, as seen in the locally financed Joliet Public Library (1903) and in the laudable feat of track elevation (1908-12). In 1921, the city commissioned a city plan from Edward H. Bennett, co-author with Daniel Burnham of the Chicago Plan of 1909. Bennett advocated a City Beautiful-type treatment of the waterfront as well as the first zoning for the city;²⁰ this comprehensive plan was adopted. (See Fig. 3-8.) The community efforts behind the construction of the Rialto Theater in the mid-1920s are another display of concern for the city.

Today, many of the notable historic buildings remain, but their setting is hardly flattering. Widespread demolitions have created a fragmented urban fabric. New construction has not been oriented to the pedestrian, and alterations of older buildings have resulted in the disfigurement of many of the ground-floor storefronts. The recent restoration of the Rialto Theater displays a new concern for downtown, and the planned restoration of Union Station could be equally successful. It is hoped that this kind of care for historic buildings will result in bringing life downtown; historic buildings are its greatest asset.

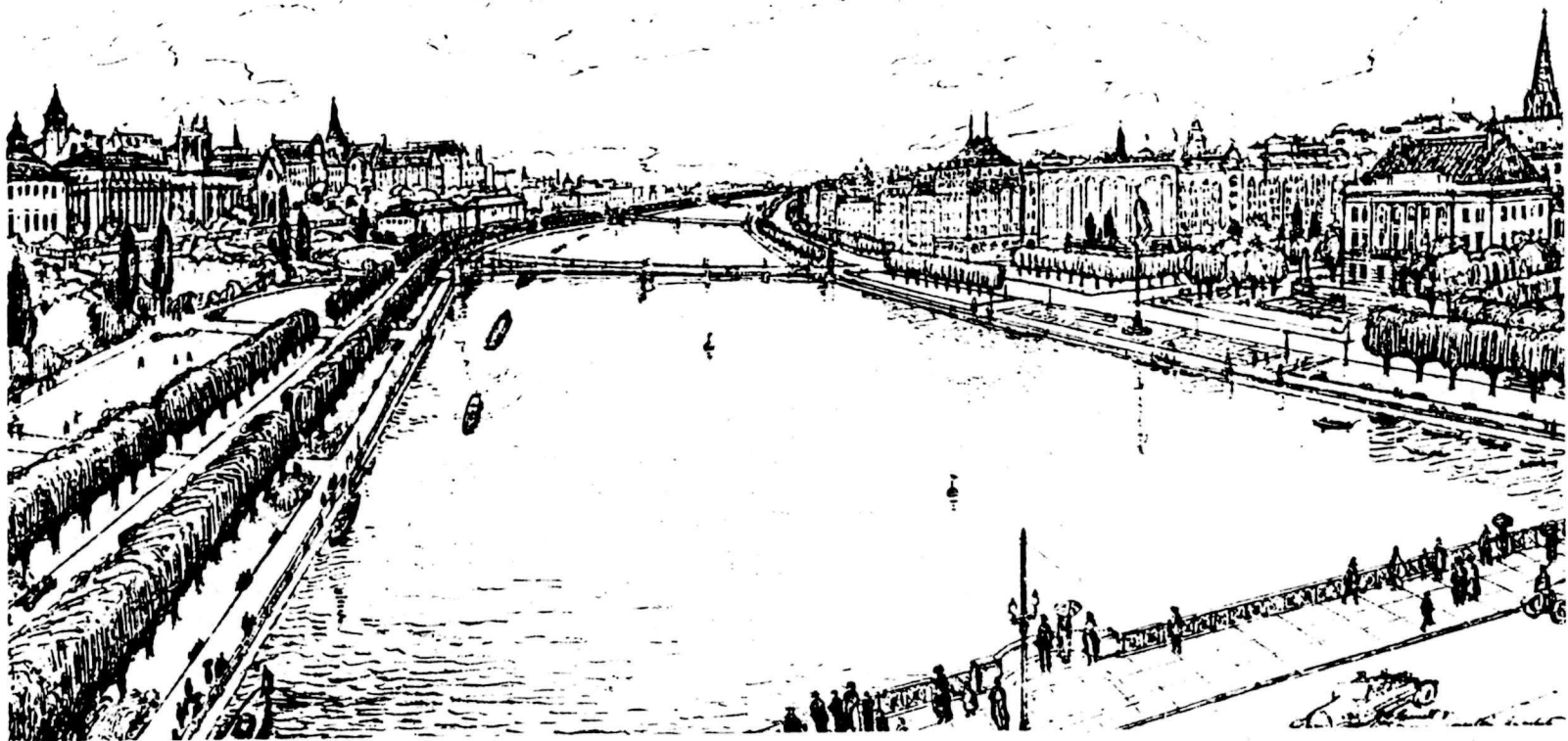


Fig. 3-8. "Joliet's River Front Opportunity." The caption in the comprehensive plan read: "View looking north from the Jefferson Street Bridge, showing the site and surroundings of the proposed public buildings at the right, and the parkway and public gardens at the left." Drawing from Edward H. Bennett and William E. Parsons, City Plan of Joliet (Joliet: Joliet City Plan Commission, 1921).

Notes to Chapter 3

- 1 Robert E. Sterling, A Pictorial History of Will County (Joliet: Will County Historical Publications Co., 1976), 2:7, 9, 45, 65, 95, 113.
- 2 Vertical File, Joliet Public Library.
- 3 Come to Joliet (Joliet: Joliet Republican Printing Co., 1900), 19.
- 4 Robert E. Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1986), 112-113.
- 5 W. O. Hodgdon, A Reminiscent Story on Joliet, Illinois (Joliet: Joliet Herald, 1911), unpaginated.
- 6 Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History, 112-113.
- 7 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form, "Rubens Rialto Square Theater," 1978.
- 8 The Loyal Order of the Moose Building was destroyed by fire in December 1987.
- 9 "Club House for Chamber of Commerce; Joliet, Ill.," American Architect and Building News 128 (December 5, 1925).
- 10 Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History, 16, 20.
- 11 Ibid., 58.
- 12 Mary Ann Rainville, "Joliet Still Remembers Ballad of the Billiard Ball," Joliet Herald-News November 25, 1982; Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History, 193.
- 13 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form, "United States Post Office," 1981.
- 14 "Library Opened Today," Joliet Herald-News December 14, 1903.
- 15 Hodgdon, unpaginated.
- 16 Friends of the Library, "John Lambert" (Joliet Public Library, September 1975).
- 17 "Our Beginnings..." The One Hundredth Anniversary of St. John's Universalist Church, Joliet, Illinois.

18 Msgr. M. J. Butala, interviewed by Frank Brown III, August 14, 1987.

19 Madeline Hildebrand, "Joliet Slavic Festival Set," Joliet Herald-News June 13, 1982.

20 Edward H. Bennett and William E. Parsons, City Plan of Joliet (Joliet: Joliet City Plan Commission, 1921)

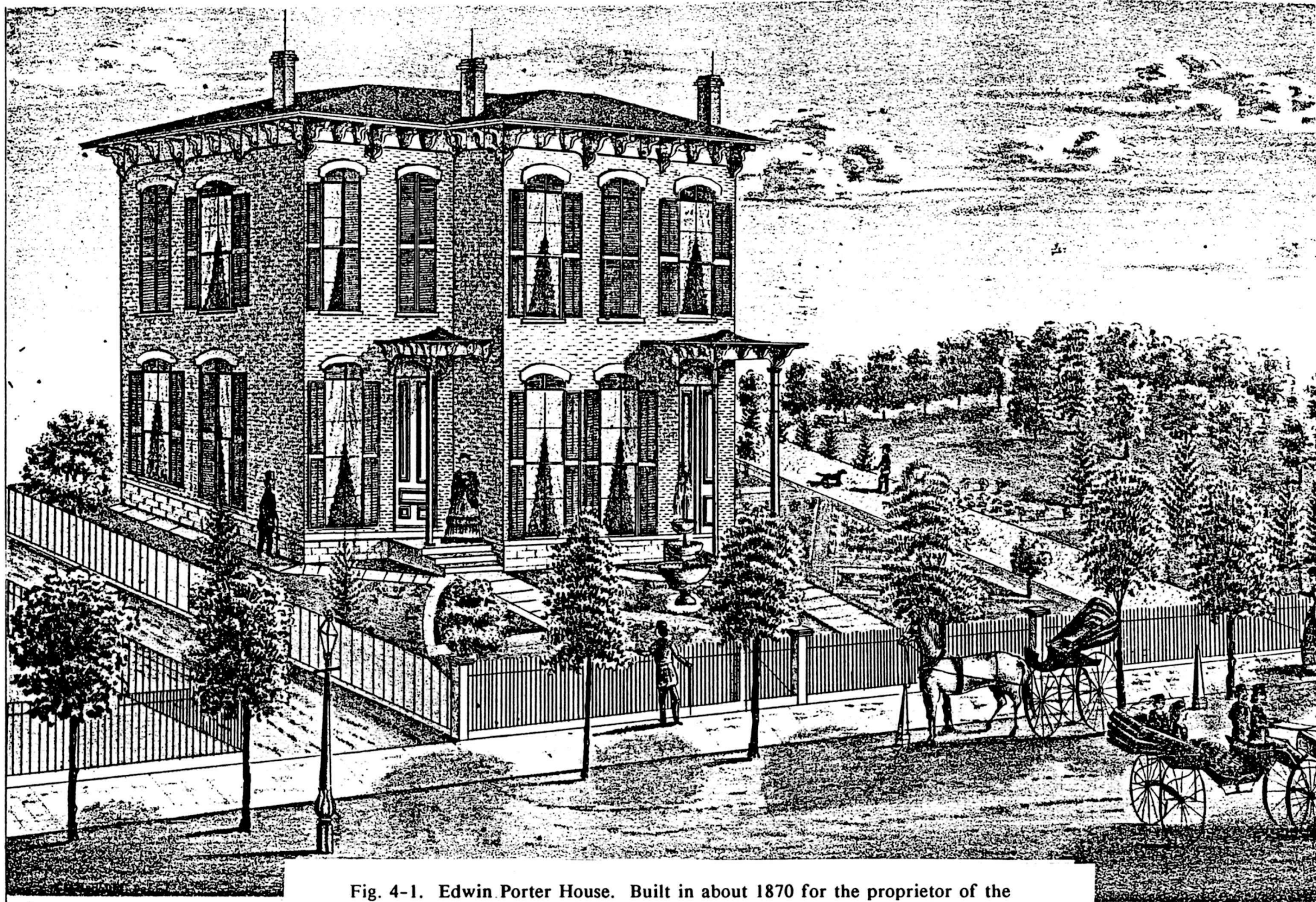


Fig. 4-1. Edwin Porter House. Built in about 1870 for the proprietor of the largest brewery in Joliet, this Italianate house on Broadway overlooked the brewery down below on Bluff Street. Still standing, the house is at 10 N. Broadway. Drawing from Combination Atlas Map of Will County, 1873 (Elgin: Thompson Bros. & Burr, 1873).

CHAPTER 4. ARCHITECTURE AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE WEST SIDE

The neighborhood on the west side of the Des Plaines River, east of Center Street, features a variety of housing. Most of it is modest, although some elegant mansions are interspersed, along with some striking church buildings. Attracted by the industry and commercial activity along Bluff Street and the river, the people who settled here ranged from the owners of the industries to the immigrants who labored there.

Nineteenth Century

The west side had the first commercial development in Joliet, along Bluff Street, but by the 1870s commerce had shifted to the east side, and the present-day downtown evolved. Bluff Street continued to serve a declining commercial and industrial function, until in the late 1960s all of the buildings on Bluff Street, south of Lime Street, were demolished in an urban renewal effort. Today no trace of the mid-nineteenth-century commercial activity can be found, but on the hill, some of the houses from that period remain.

Broadway, at the top of the bluff, has some of Joliet's finest mansions from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The noise of the industries on Bluff Street and the odors of the canal (enhanced by Chicago's sewage), as well as the symbolism of looking down on one's business, undoubtedly attributed to the desirability of a Broadway address. The west side lasted only briefly as a prestigious neighborhood, particularly for Anglo-Americans; the construction of elegant mansions moved to the east side in the late nineteenth century before shifting back to a different neighborhood on the west side in the early twentieth century. Examples of the west side's early prominence remain, however. Dating from before 1873, the house at 10 N. Broadway is a brick Italianate house with a flat roof, wide eaves, and a bracketed cornice. (See Fig. 4-1.) It was the home of Edwin Porter, who owned the Eagle Brewery located at the foot of the bluff, just below his house, and the Boss Quarries, across Bluff Street from the brewery. Porter's brewery, established in 1856 and the largest brewery in Joliet by 1870, produced a beer which was recommended for the working classes: "Millions of the working classes find in beer a clean, healthful stimulant while engaged in hard physical labor, which besides its nourishing effect, possesses other still more invigorating and strength-replacing qualities."¹

Porter's mansion was only one of several similar homes for industrialists on Broadway. The mansard-roofed house at 210 N. Broadway was built in about 1870 for Julius C. Williams. In the 1880s it was the home of John D. Paige, who owned a bottling works on Bluff Street, just below the house. Paige was also Mayor of Joliet while he lived here. Next door to the Paige House at 206 is the Second Empire-style house of another industrialist, Hiram B. Scutt, who was the first in Joliet to patent and manufacture barbed wire, in 1874. Scutt built this house on the crest of the bluff in 1882; its four-story tower is still a landmark on the Joliet skyline.² (See Fig. 4-2.)

The west side was not all grand houses, but the modest character of the houses of the working and middle classes makes them difficult to date. By the turn of the century, the west side was fully developed to Center Street and beyond, mostly with one- and two-story wood-frame houses. About 190 of these remain, and generally it is the more substantial buildings that survive. The two-story gable-fronted house at 111 N. Broadway belonged to Romaine J. Curtis, a physician, in the 1880s and '90s. The wood-framed, wood-shingled house has cornice returns on the gable and a three-bay front. A similar house, in brick, is at 201 N. Hickory St., occupied in 1875 by William F. Barrett, who owned a hardware store downtown.

Probably more typical is the one-story wood-framed house at 301 W. Marble St., probably built in the 1880s for Joseph Futterer, a teamster. The gable-fronted house still has its clapboard covering. Similar to that is the one-story gable-fronted house at 29 N. Hickory St. which was occupied by John A. Wagner, a carpenter, in the 1890s. Wood-framed and clad in clapboards, the building has a round window in the gable and a Joliet limestone foundation.

Also of interest in this neighborhood were the various immigrant groups that came here, settling in identifiable enclaves around the churches that served as the focus of each community. In the nineteenth century, the Irish in the south end of this neighborhood, near St. Patrick's, and the Germans in the north end, near St. John's and St. Peter's, were particularly prominent. (See Fig. 4-3.)

Irish: In the 1830s, an influx of Irish immigrants came through Joliet to work on the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. They settled in the area immediately surrounding the commercial center on Bluff Street. In 1838, Irish-born Father John Francis Plunkett arrived in Joliet to establish St. Patrick's Church for the Irish population. Located on the corner of Broadway and Jefferson streets, the limestone church built shortly after organization stood until 1925 when it was replaced by the building now housing the Joliet Catholic High School.

While many Irish followed the canal construction to towns farther west, those who stayed became assimilated into the community. Many joined the ranks of Joliet's industrial workers, while others achieved prosperity. One prominent Irishman was Patrick C. Haley, who in 1891 built a sprawling Romanesque mansion of Joliet limestone at 17 S. Center St. (two blocks west of St. Patrick's). Haley was a prominent lawyer and at one time mayor of Joliet. In the 1880s the Joliet News commented about an earlier Irish mayor, Thomas Kelly, "We may indeed state that Joliet owes the largest part of her progress in morality and good government to Irishmen of the stamp of Mr. Kelly."³

No houses of a more modest nature have been linked to the early settlement of the Irish here. The canal-era houses were probably located down on Bluff Street, or else were of temporary or insubstantial construction. The inability to date the earlier houses conclusively also complicates the matter.

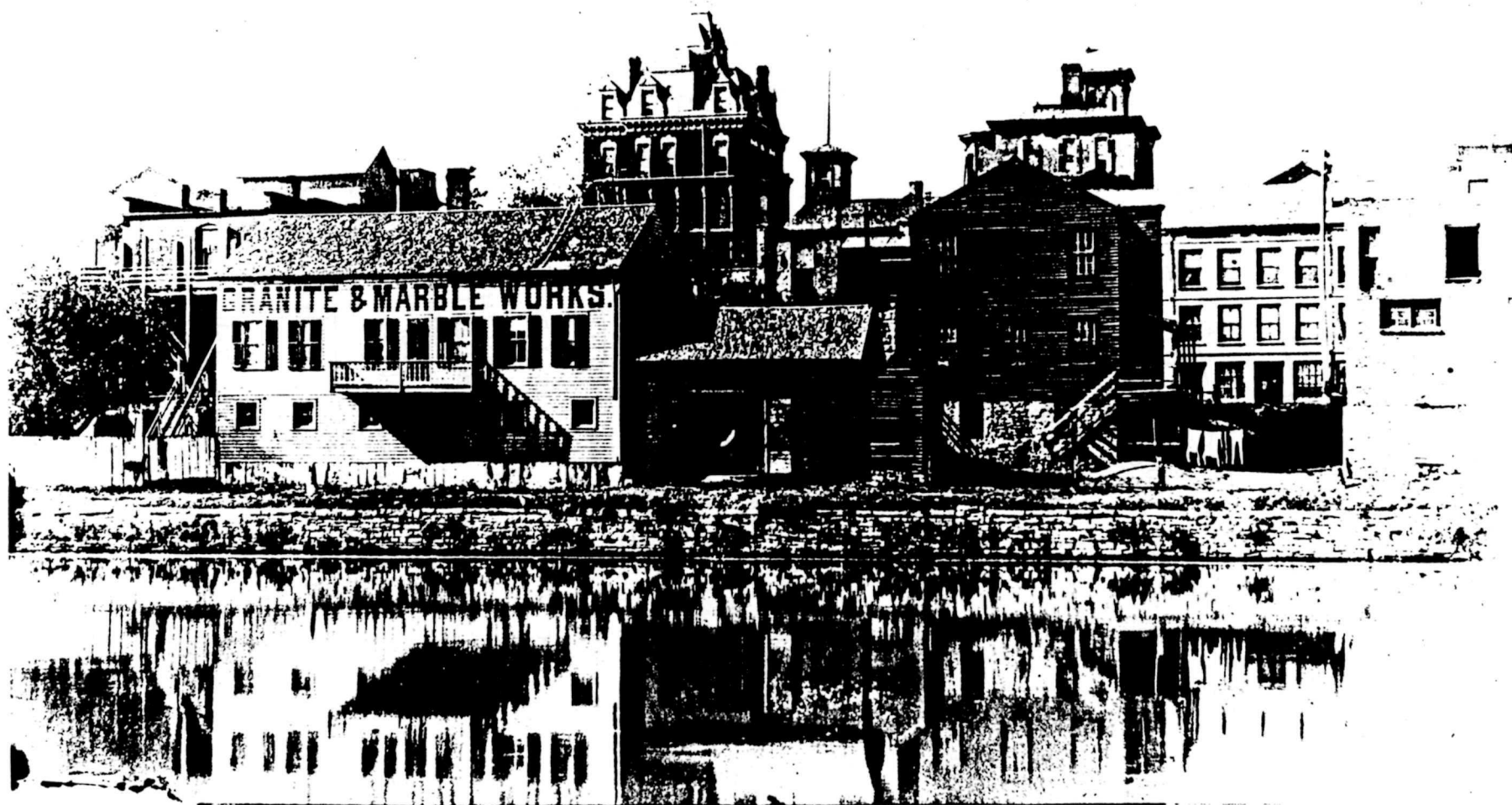


Fig. 4-2. Bluff Street, late nineteenth century. Industrial buildings and older houses were located on the canal and Bluff Street, while above them rose the Hiram Scutt House on Broadway. Photograph collection of Robert E. Sterling and Bill Fields.

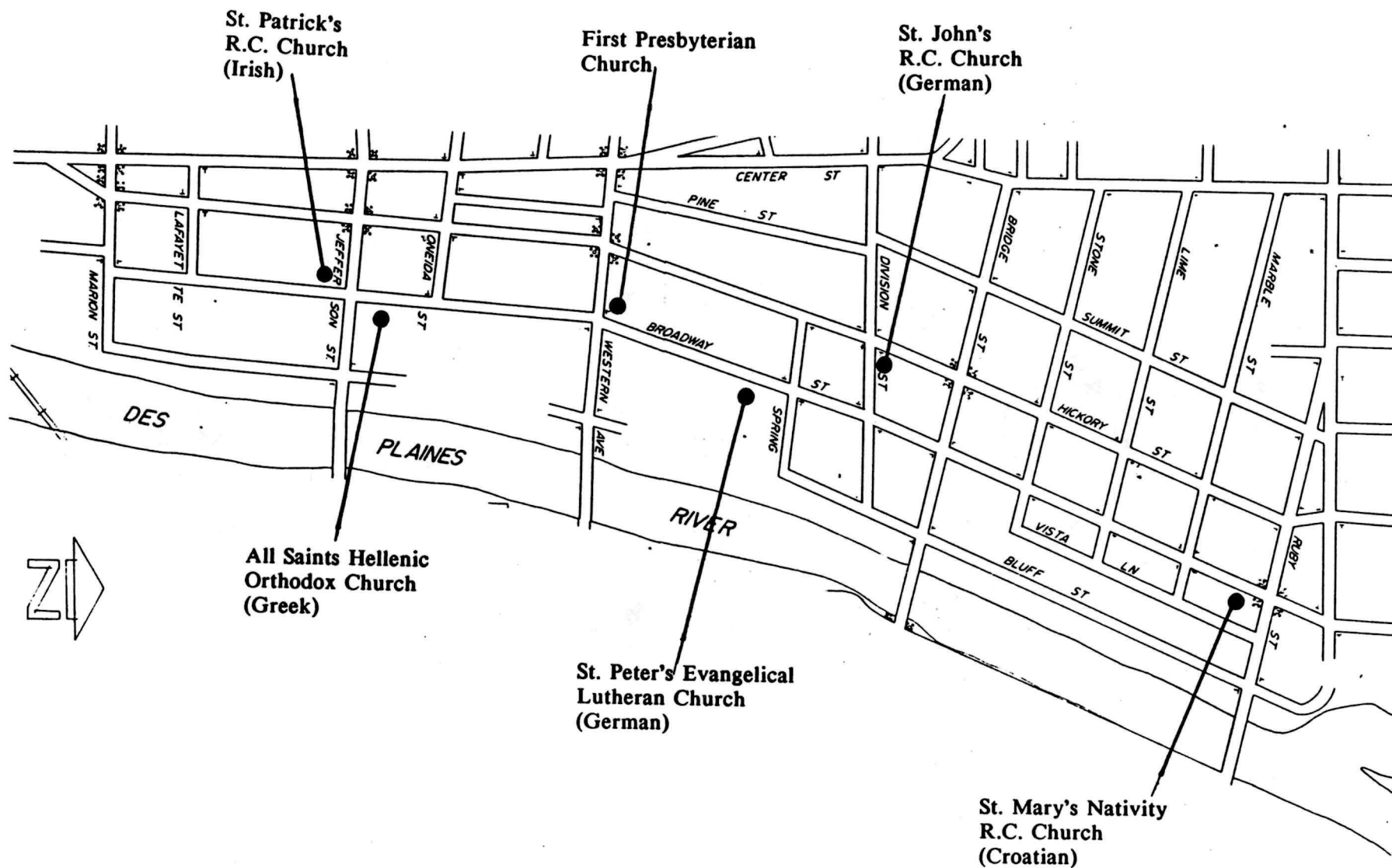


Fig. 4-3. CHURCHES ON THE WEST SIDE ca. 1916

Germans: The next group of immigrants was the Germans, who were probably initially attracted by jobs on the canal, particularly stone cutting. The strength of their community is symbolized by the establishment of their own church. In 1851 a splinter group of about fifty Germans left the parish of St. Patrick's to form St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Completed in 1866, the Joliet limestone Gothic Revival building is located at 400 N. Hickory St.⁴

In 1857, shortly after the founding of St. John's parish, a group of German Lutherans formed a church, St. Peter's, in the upper floor of an old fire barn on Bluff Street.⁵ Within the next decade or two, the congregation built a Joliet limestone church at 310 N. Broadway, which was remodeled in 1919. In 1902, the congregation constructed a Romanesque Revival school building just south of the church site at 216 N. Broadway. Both the church and school were designed by local architect and church member Hugo Boehme, who was responsible for many of the building designs in the German community.

There was one major institution on the west side — St. Joseph's Hospital. Founded in 1883 by the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart, a German group, the hospital was located on Broadway, near Division Street, until 1964 when it moved to a new facility. The hospital building was a three-story stone structure which expanded over the years.

Fred Sehring's brewery was one of the major industries of the northwest side of Joliet. In 1867 Fred Sehring purchased an interest in the Braun Brewery and acquired the company at Braun's death in 1870. Sehring renamed the company the Columbia Brewery, but by 1883 it was called the Fred Sehring Brewery Inc.⁶ The company was established with Fred's sons Henry and Louis and son-in-law Henry F. Piepenbrink. As the brewery grew in profit, so did the complex, stretching along two blocks on Summit Street, running both north and south from Bridge Street.

Along with the growth of the brewery came the construction of mansions for the owners. (See Fig. 4-4.) In 1887-89, Fred Sehring constructed a large stone "castle," complete with crenellated tower, at 310 W. Bridge St., on the hill just north of his brewery complex. This was followed in the early 1890s by a wood-framed Queen Anne-style house for Henry Sehring, just across the street at 315 W. Bridge St. This latter house, soon occupied by G. F. Sehring, and the castle were designed by Hugo Boehme. In the mid-1890s, another wood-framed Queen Anne-style house was built for Henry Sehring, this one with some classical revival touches, next door to the castle at 312 W. Bridge St. North of the house at 315 W. Bridge St., Henry F. Piepenbrink, Fred Sehring's son-in-law, also constructed a house; it has since been demolished. These four mansions overlooking the brewery were conspicuous reminders of the success of their owners. The high concentration of Sehrings led to this Bridge Street area being nicknamed "Sehring Hill." The small empire of the Sehrings lasted until the 1940s, when the family gradually sold the houses, with the first Henry Sehring House being the last to remain in the Sehring family.



THREE PALATIAL HOMES.

H. F. PIEPENBRINK.

MRS. FRÉD SEHRING.

H. SEHRING.

Fig. 4-4. Sehring Houses, 1900. These three mansions built for the Sehring family on Bridge Street in the late nineteenth century overlooked their brewery, located on Summit Street. Copy of photographs in Come to Joliet (Joliet: Joliet Republican Printing Co., 1900).

About a dozen Joliet limestone houses dating from the nineteenth century remain, many of them associated with the German community, and most of them modest in scale. A classic example is the two-story gable-fronted house at 405 N. Broadway, built for Jacob Hausser in the early 1860s. A slightly smaller but similar house is at 602 N. Broadway. This side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story house was probably built in the 1850s for Simon Hausser. Both buildings have coursed ashlar Joliet limestone walls and heavy stone lintels and sills. The one-story gable-fronted house at 660 N. Summit St. is similar to other workers' housing, except that it was constructed in stone. Fred Hartmann, a stonemason, was living there by 1889 and probably built it. From 1918 to 1945, it was occupied by Joseph Hartmann, probably his son, who was a roller at the Phoenix Manufacturing Co. Other notable stone buildings include the house at 417 N. Hickory St., built before 1875 for Joseph Stoos, a contractor and builder, and the John Leiser House at 523 N. Broadway, built between 1855 and 1884.

The Germans also built and lived in wood-frame buildings in this period. They range from the modest one-story gable-fronted house at 312 N. Pine St., occupied by Mrs. T. Staehle, a widow, in 1895, to a one-and-a-half-story gable-fronted house at 404 N. Summit St., built before 1884, probably for John Schuch, a carpenter, to the rambling two-story house at 223 N. Broadway, built around 1900 for Maria P. Scheuber. All of these houses were wood-framed, covered with clapboards.

Twentieth Century

By the end of the nineteenth century, both W. Jefferson Street and Western Avenue had become main thoroughfares in and out of downtown Joliet, and the appearance of commercial buildings on these streets reflects this development. After the turn of the century, mansions of successful industrialists were no longer constructed in this neighborhood; it became increasingly the home of the working classes. The early twentieth century also brought more intense residential development on the west side, mostly in the form of apartment buildings, which housed middle and working classes.

New single-family houses appeared in the twentieth century — about 255 survive, 224 built before 1925. Of those that have been dated more specifically, most appear to date from before World War I: nineteen have been dated between 1900 and 1918, while only three have been dated between 1918 and 1925. Many of the buildings of this period are the result of rebuilding after the demolition of earlier structures, or the subdivision of large yards. Generally, they followed the same forms of those built in the late nineteenth century, although the two-story gable-fronted house of the nineteenth century did not survive. A new large house, the Four-Square, appeared, with a blocky appearance and flat or hipped roof. Mostly, though, the twentieth-century houses are smaller, tending to have one or one-and-a-half stories. A new building type that appeared in the early twentieth century was the bungalow, such as the side-gabled one at 374 N. Hickory St., built ca. 1916 for William T. Werner, or the hip-roofed house at 320 W. Stone St., built in about 1924 for John J. Kochevar. These one-and-a-half-story buildings both have integral

front porches and a prominent roof with overhanging eaves, typical of the bungalow form. More common, however, is the one-story gable-fronted house associated with the working class, which continued to be built in the twentieth century. Wood was the preferred material: 239 of the 255 twentieth-century houses are wood-framed.

As the in-town land became more valuable, the apartment building came to be favored by developers as a means of making the most use of each lot. About forty multi-family residential buildings were built on the west side before 1950, about 74% of them in the first quarter of the twentieth century. These numbers include both duplexes and large apartment buildings, but most were modest two- and four-flat structures. The earliest, dating from 1890, was Swinbank Terrace at 113-123 N. Hickory St., a unified design of six two-story brick row houses featuring projecting bays and turrets. The earliest occupants were middle-class white-collar workers, such as clerks and travel agents. The Angela Flats at 351-353 Western Ave., built ca. 1905-08, and the Stein Flats at 364 Western Ave., built ca. 1912-14, were both two-story brick structures with projecting bays, maintaining a residential form from the Victorian era. Other small apartment buildings had Classical Revival touches, such as the Wilsonia at 200 N. Broadway, built ca. 1908-12, or even Prairie-style influences, such as the one at 321-323 N. Pine St., also of ca. 1908-12. By the 1920s, most small apartment buildings had become plainer and flat-roofed, such as the one at 704 N. Summit St. (ca. 1921-23) or at 213 N. Broadway (ca. 1925-27). Brick was definitely the exterior material of choice for these buildings; of the 37 apartment buildings and duplexes constructed between 1900 and 1950, 32 are covered in brick (seven of those over wood frame; the rest have brick load-bearing walls). Certainly the largest multi-family residential building on the west side, and the most striking on the skyline, is the Walker Hotel at 373 Western Ave. This eleven-story building, completed in 1924, is steel-framed, clad in brick. Built as a hotel, it was called an apartment-hotel by 1931.

The commercial buildings which survive number 29; 24 of them were constructed after 1900. They are mostly two-story brick structures, with retail space on the first floor and apartments above. Adam Yung had a meat market with John Schiek at 300 W. Division St. (constructed 1898-99), then moved to the building at 621-629 N. Hickory St. when it was built around 1902. Also in that building were Albert J. Heintz's grocery store and Albert Ochsner's saloon. John Fahrner had a drugstore at 200 N. Center St. after about 1910. Clearly, businesses in these buildings, many of which were on corner sites, served the neighborhood.

The German surnames cited in these examples show that the neighborhood was still largely German, although the twentieth century saw a change in the population on the west side. As the Irish in the south end and the Germans in the north became prosperous and part of the Joliet established society, they moved to more fashionable neighborhoods, such as that developing west of this west side area. They were replaced by newer immigrants, again clustering around their own churches, most notably the Croatians in the north end of the west side, and the Greeks in the south.

Croatians: Around the turn of the century, Croatians began immigrating to Joliet. Initially they settled around St. Joseph's Church on the east side, but soon expanded to the west side. In 1907, the Croatians formed their own congregation and requested Rev. George Violich from Ragusa in Croatia to be their priest. In 1907, St. Mary's Nativity Church was dedicated. Located at 708 N. Broadway, the brick church still serves the Croatian community.⁷

Croatians populated the north end of the west side and subdivided many of the older homes. The spacious houses of the late nineteenth century were particularly vulnerable to conversion and alteration. The Croatians also built their own houses, usually in forms that had been popular on the west side previously. The one-and-a-half-story gable-fronted house at 608 N. Bluff St. was built ca. 1908 and housed a succession of laborers named Vicich, Sienkovicz, Kromarich, and Tezak. Another house, at 702 N. Vista Lane, is interesting for its numerous outbuildings. Although the house itself has been heavily altered, the outbuildings include a coal shed, a privy, and a smokehouse for making sausage. The stone-floored basement was used for making liquor.⁸ A more prosperous immigrant, although apparently Slovenian as opposed to Croatian, was Joseph B. Sitar who had a two-story Four-Square house built for himself at 511 N. Hickory St. in 1909. Sitar ran a grocery store and was also president of the Slovenian National Bottling Co. Commercial businesses were also operated by Croatians, such as Matthew Ecimovich's saloon at 152 W. Ruby St., constructed in 1907.

There were also rooming houses set up for young male immigrants who worked at the mills. Many of these were older Greek Revival houses, but some were newer structures built out of concrete blocks, such as the two-story one at 161 W. Bridge St., built ca. 1916-18, which was run by Mrs. Anna Bukovitz who housed anywhere from two to six men. Other building types in this Croatian area include the limestone houses which are constructed at the edges of the bluffs. These houses are usually one story tall on the street and three stories tall in back. Basements were often carved into the limestone cliffs after the house was constructed. One example is that at 708 N. Vista Lane, built ca. 1920 for Frank Grgurich, a laborer.

Greeks: In the south end of the west side, the movement of the Irish out of the old neighborhood was represented by the movement of St. Patrick's Church to another site, farther west, in 1919. Gradually, Greeks moved into the neighborhood being deserted by the Irish. Their arrival was symbolized by the appearance of the All Saints Greek Orthodox Church which worshipped in a converted house at 102 N. Broadway beginning in 1916. This building was replaced by a new church of Joliet limestone in 1943.

Conclusion

Today the west side remains a vivid illustration of the ethnic diversity and stratification that characterize Joliet. These ethnic groups remained cohesive and somewhat isolated for a generation or two, until they became assimilated into the city and moved into other neighborhoods. Their churches, houses, and commercial establishments remain to illustrate their pasts. New immigrant groups, such as Mexican and Vietnamese, have arrived since the mid-twentieth century to add yet other ingredients to the ethnic mix.

Besides the change in the kinds of ethnic groups in this neighborhood over the last century or more, a change in the density of people in the neighborhood is noticeable. The appearance of apartment buildings in the first quarter of the twentieth century has been noted above. At the same time that apartment buildings were being constructed, single-family houses were being converted to flats. Nearly a quarter of the houses built for a single family are occupied by more than one family today. Some of these conversions are more sympathetic to the buildings than others.

In addition, houses have been re-sided in an attempt to modernize them or beautify them, but not always in a sensitive manner. Over three-fourths of the wood-framed houses, which were probably originally intended to be clad in clapboards or wood shingles, have been re-sided with new materials such as asphalt, asbestos, aluminum, and vinyl (asphalt and asbestos account for over half of the coverings on the wood-frame houses). (See Fig. 4-5.) This may be attributed to the location of the GAF Roofing and Insulation plant near Joliet. Their employees apparently re-sided their houses with surplus materials at little or no cost. The re-sidings in some cases obscure original detail and often alter original texture and form, changing the way the building is understood. No longer does an 1880s clapboard-covered front-gable worker's cottage tell us about the past when it has been altered to resemble a 1950s suburban ranch house. The west side of Joliet would benefit from closer attention to the inherent character of its buildings and to the diversity of peoples they represent.

FIG. 4-5. SURVIVING SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, WEST SIDE SURVEY AREA

<u>Exterior Material</u>		<u>Structural Material</u>	
		<u>wood frame</u>	<u>other</u>
aluminum	68	68	
asbestos	90	90	
asphalt	120	120	
brick	40	26	14 brick
clapboard	30	30	
concrete block	2	0	2 concrete block
stone	17	1	16 stone
stucco	13	11	2 stone
vertical wood siding	7	7	
vinyl	54	54	
wood shingle	5	5	
	<hr/> 446	<hr/> 412	

Notes to Chapter 4

¹ Joliet of Today, 1906 (Joliet: Republished by the Will County Historical Society, Fall 1985), 18.

² Robert E. Sterling, Joliet: A Pictorial History (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1986), 54-55, 90-91.

³ Quoted in Ronald Grossman, "The Social Heritage of the Des Plaines Valley" (typescript prepared for Open Lands Project, 1981), 4.

⁴ Eugene J. Luke, ed., History of the Joliet Diocese (May 26, 1955), 28.

⁵ Beverly Frank, librarian and member of St. Peter's Church, interviewed by P. Seth Magosky, August 18, 1987.

⁶ Sterling, 83.

⁷ Madeline Hildebrand, "St. Mary's Parish to Celebrate 75 Years," Joliet Herald-News September 5, 1981.

⁸ Jackie Garcia, interviewed by Frank Brown III, August 1987.

CHAPTER 5. ARCHITECTS AND MATERIALS

From these studies of two neighborhoods in Joliet, two factors have emerged that make Joliet buildings different from other industrial towns of its size: their architects and their materials. Unlike other towns in the Illinois and Michigan Canal corridor, Joliet was fortunate to have architects from Chicago and other cities designing good buildings in the early twentieth century. In addition, the local architects were of high caliber. Secondly, the Joliet limestone — at one time a major industry — was used for Joliet buildings and gives Joliet an appearance like no other city.

Materials

One of the most distinctive qualities of Joliet buildings is not the design, but the materials. The native Joliet limestone, a yellowish stone, was used widely in the nineteenth century for major buildings as well as small houses. Its impact architecturally is easily seen in the older neighborhoods, where many Joliet limestone buildings survive.

Stone quarrying was a major industry in Joliet in the nineteenth century. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was cut through the beds of limestone, and limestone was used in construction of the canal at other points. Joliet therefore attracted skilled stoneworkers. The existence of the canal facilitated the shipping of the stone, as did the railroads. In 1868, the Rock Island Railroad hauled 5,000 carloads of limestone; in 1882, 25,000 carloads were shipped. In 1890, Joliet's quarries, some of which were located within the city limits, provided employment for over 2,300 people.¹

One major use of this Joliet limestone was in the construction of buildings, outside of Joliet as well as within it. The Joliet limestone, popular for late nineteenth-century architectural styles which favored polychromy, was heavily used in Chicago construction after the fire. The stone was ordered by cities in Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and Wisconsin, as well as other towns in Illinois.

The use of Joliet limestone is also amply illustrated in the areas surveyed. To some extent, the number of stone buildings is misleading because, due to the durability of stone, a disproportionate number of early stone buildings survive as opposed to the more typical wood construction. Still, it is clearly Joliet limestone, as opposed to other stone, that was used. On the west side, twenty-one buildings survive that were constructed of stone. All but one were Joliet limestone, including three churches: St. John's Roman Catholic Church (1866), St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1870s), and All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church (1943). The exception is the Marcus Kraker House at 225 N. Hickory St., constructed in 1893. Kraker owned a limestone quarry, but chose Indiana brownstone for the exterior of his house. Downtown, the sixteen stone commercial buildings and churches built in the nineteenth century used Joliet limestone.

In the twentieth century, Joliet limestone fell out of favor, for a variety of reasons. The loss of popularity is seen in the fourteen stone-clad commercial buildings built in the twentieth century downtown, only one of which — the Public Library — used Joliet limestone (1903). Part of this was due to changing fashions; the emerging Classical Revival style dictated light-colored stone, not the yellow limestone better suited to Victorian polychromy. Secondly, new materials such as concrete, terra cotta, and steel gained favor with the architectural community. A perhaps extreme example is Julius Zul's Grocery at 166 W. Ruby St., which has a concrete-block front and Joliet limestone side walls and foundations. Finally, the Joliet limestone was found to be subject to weathering problems; other stones such as the gray Bedford limestone held up much better over time.

Joliet limestone had uses other than walls; it was also used for foundations. Most nineteenth-century Joliet foundations are of Joliet limestone, but in the twentieth century, concrete became easier and cheaper to use. The transition was not easy, however; the Schleussler Building at 500 N. Broadway is a concrete-block building with Joliet limestone foundations. Limestone was also used in aggregate, and this is its primary use today. In 1890, half of Illinois' limestone was used for building stone, but by 1917 this had fallen to 25%. In 1917, 50% of all the limestone was used as aggregate in the manufacture of concrete, while 25% was used for road-making and railroad ballast.²

Brick was increasingly used for commercial buildings. As early as 1872, James Shaw advertised his brickyard thirteen miles outside of Joliet. As brick became more readily available, it was more commonly used. Of the surviving non-residential buildings downtown, 49% of those built before 1900 had brick exteriors, while 60% of those built after 1900 did. In addition, brick was often used to "modernize" a stone building. The Will County Motor Car Co. Building at 64 N. Des Plaines St. had a new brick front added in about 1918. Likewise, in about 1925 the Constedaras Restaurant at 135 W. Jefferson St. had a brick front added to a stone structure. Brick was also favored for apartment buildings: 32 of the 37 apartment buildings and duplexes built on the west side after 1900 have brick exteriors.

For single-family residential buildings, where fireproofing was less of a concern, wood-frame construction was standard. Over 90% of the houses on the west side have wood-frame construction. (Only ten commercial buildings downtown do.) Most of the buildings were originally clad in clapboard, but these have in many cases been covered by newer materials such as asphalt, asbestos, aluminum, and vinyl.

Architects

A second important factor in understanding Joliet buildings is their architects, for Joliet was fortunate to draw upon some of Chicago's finest. In addition, the work of three local architects stands out: Hugo Boehme, Frank S. Allen, and G. Julian Barnes.

One of the most prolific local architects was Hugo F. Boehme, who had close ties to the German community. His practice was wide-ranging; in a ca. 1900 advertisement, he mentioned churches, schools, apartment buildings, business blocks, and residences that he had designed.³ He practiced in Joliet from 1875 until about 1908, shortly before his death. He was also superintendent of building for the city of Joliet in the late 1870s and early '80s.⁴ His earliest building in the survey area was St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church downtown. Serving an Irish congregation, this Gothic Revival church was constructed in 1878-82 of Joliet limestone. The First Lutheran Church, also downtown, was probably brick. Constructed in 1905, the building has been heavily altered. The third church, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was also for a German congregation. The construction date, probably in the 1870s, as well as the extent of 1919 renovations are uncertain. Boehme also designed St. Peter's School in 1902.

Boehme's one surviving commercial building in the survey area is a departure. A two-story brick building at 500 N. Chicago St., it has three oriels and stone trim and is known as the Nemanich Block. Boehme's three houses are on a different scale. Built on Bridge Street for the Sehring family, they are large and pretentious. The Fred Sehring House, built in the late 1880s, is a two-story stone structure meant to evoke a castle. The other two, from the 1890s, are clapboard-covered Queen Anne-style houses with sweeping porches and irregular rooflines. Clearly, Boehme was comfortable with many types of buildings and styles.

Frank S. Allen is the second local architect who designed buildings of note in the survey area. When he won the commission for Christ Episcopal Church, he moved to Joliet from Streator, Illinois, where he had a practice. He was listed in Joliet directories until about 1902. The handsome Gothic Revival Joliet limestone church, constructed in 1885-87, has a Queen Anne-style rectory attached, also designed by Allen.

Allen also designed one of the major commercial buildings of the nineteenth century, the Barber Building at 68-74 N. Chicago St., in 1887. This four-and-a-half-story Joliet limestone building had two-story round-arched windows and a corner tower; heavy columns separated the storefront openings. The building has been altered by the addition of a fifth floor and an unsympathetic storefront. Allen is also credited with the Marcus Kraker House, a Romanesque brownstone mansion at 225 N. Hickory St., constructed in 1893.

The third local architect of note is G. Julian Barnes. Although an 1887 supplement to the newspaper featured seven Queen Anne-style houses that he had designed,⁵ in the survey area only his churches and commercial buildings survive. Barnes moved to Will County in 1858, when he was two years old. He studied at Northwestern University and opened his office in Joliet in 1881. He was listed in the directory until about 1897, and served as the city's building superintendent in 1887. In 1891 the Auditorium Block was constructed at Chicago and Clinton streets. The Joliet limestone building with arcaded windows, projecting bays, and a corner turret housed an auditorium and commercial businesses as well as a church for its owner, the St. John's Universalist Church. The church portion of the building is treated differently than the rest of the building, with an arcaded entrance and grouped, round-arched windows above.

The Ottawa Street Methodist Church at 200 N. Ottawa St., also designed by Barnes, dates from 1909-10 and is in a completely different style. The Renaissance Revival church is blocky in massing, with a heavy parapet; the entrance is defined by a portico. The building is clad in brick with Bedford limestone trim. Barnes' handling of this structure shows sophistication. Barnes also designed the Joliet National Bank Building at 116 N. Chicago St. at this time. The rather plain six-story building has Classical Revival ornament at the cornice and storefronts. (Julian Barnes is not to be confused with John H. Barnes, apparently no relation, architect of the Cutting Building (1897), 19 W. Jefferson St.)

The Chicago and out-of-town architects, who designed buildings in downtown Joliet in the twentieth century, thus arrived in a city of some architectural quality. Still, they brought a new sophistication. Two Chicago firms, D. H. Burnham and Co. and Mundie and Jenson, had a significant impact on architecture in Joliet. The earliest was perhaps the most prominent -- Daniel H. Burnham, whose firm designed the Joliet Public Library, completed in 1903. This smooth-faced Joliet limestone building with Bedford limestone trim has variously been described as "Tudor" and "Collegiate Gothic."⁶ The steeply pitched gable roofs, square tower in the corner of the L, and bowed bays make this one of the more distinctive buildings in Joliet. Daniel Burnham, one of the pre-eminent American architects, has not been connected directly to this building, but the involvement of his firm is nonetheless noteworthy.

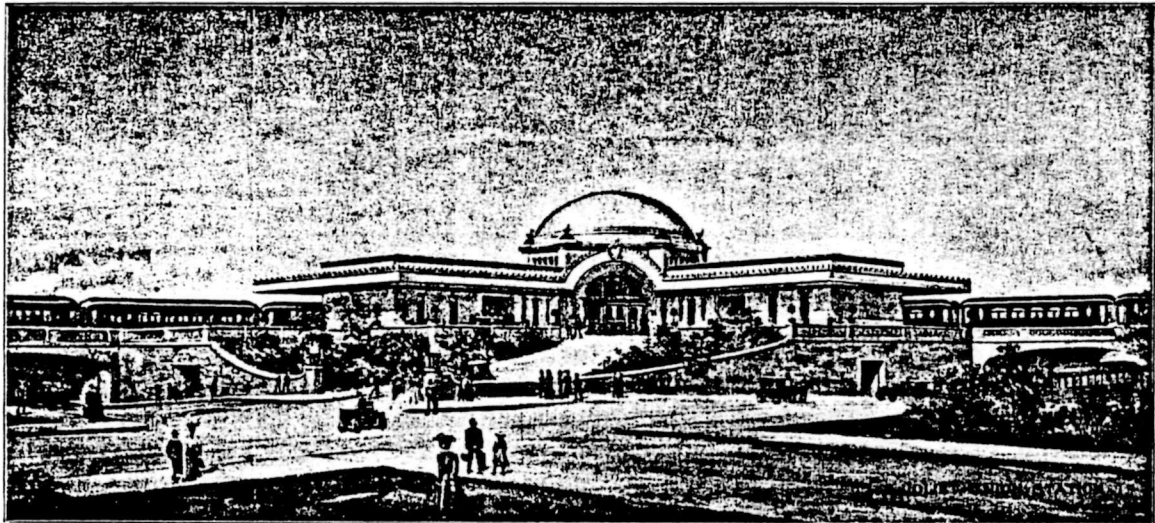
The Burnham firm designed another building in Joliet, the Chamber of Commerce Clubhouse at 214 N. Ottawa St. Completed in 1925, the stuccoed building is in a Mediterranean Revival style, highly unusual in Joliet. Its courtyard, which opens to the street through an arcaded entrance, is also unusual in such an urban setting.

The firm of Mundie and Jenson designed a striking Renaissance Revival building, the First National Bank at 78 N. Chicago St., in 1909. Mundie and Jenson is the successor firm to William LeBaron Jenney, who is often credited with inventing the skyscraper. (Jenney designed the now-demolished Silver Cross Hospital in Joliet.) A drawing of the First National Bank, which features Corinthian columns supporting a heavy cornice and balustrade, hung in

the architects' office for many years. The president of the bank, George Woodruff, also commissioned four other buildings from Mundie and Jenson at this time, including the Woodruff Building at 58 N. Chicago St., much more modern in appearance than the First National Bank, featuring a pier-and-spandrel design. The seven-story steel-frame structure was clad in Bedford limestone.⁷

Other well-known architects who designed works in Joliet included Jarvis Hunt, Rapp and Rapp, Holabird and Root, and James Knox Taylor. Jarvis Hunt, the nephew of the prominent New York architect Richard Morris Hunt, designed the handsome neoclassical Union Station, completed in 1912. (See Fig. 5-1.) Associated with the track elevation project that transformed downtown Joliet, the station served four trunk lines, two belt lines, and two interurban lines. The Rialto Theater, completed in 1926, was designed by noted theater architects Rapp and Rapp. The eclectic building was in all senses a "movie palace," featuring a grand exterior and an opulent interior. Rapp and Rapp designed over 400 theaters nationwide, mostly in the 1920s. Holabird and Root, another noted Chicago firm, designed the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Building in 1931-32. The Bedford limestone-clad building is in a moderne design, with flat surfaces and a vertical emphasis in the pier-and-spandrel walls. The fourth major architect is James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who was responsible for all federal building construction nationwide. In Joliet, he designed the U.S. Post Office, constructed in 1901-03. A handsome Renaissance Revival building of Bedford limestone, the building was one of the first to introduce neoclassicism to Joliet.

This array of architects, many with national reputations, helps explain the high quality of the architecture of major buildings in Joliet. (See Fig. 5-2.) Not to be overlooked are the contributions of the local architects, who often worked with the Joliet limestone. Joliet's architecture surpasses that of many of its surrounding towns, befitting the prominence this city had.



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING

UNION STATION

Fig. 5-1. Union Station. This early proposal for Union Station, designed by Jarvis Hunt, shows the influence of Otto Wagner of the Vienna Secessionist movement. As built, the station is in a purer Neo-Classical style. Drawing from "Joliet in Photographs," Supplement to the Joliet News, 1909.

FIG. 5-2. ARCHITECTS IDENTIFIED IN SURVEYAllen, Frank Shaver

Christ Episcopal Church (1885-87), 75 W. Van Buren St.
 Christ Episcopal Church Rectory (ca. 1886), 75 W. Van Buren St.
 Barber Building (1887), 68-74 N. Chicago St.
 Marcus Kraker House (1893), 225 N. Hickory St.

Barnes, John H.

Cutting Building (1897), 19 W. Jefferson St.

Barnes, G. Julian

Auditorium Block & St. John's Universalist Church (1891)
 150-160 N. Chicago St., 5 E. Clinton St.
 Ottawa Street Methodist Episcopal Church (1909-10), 200 N. Ottawa St.
 Joliet National Bank Building (1909), 116 N. Chicago St.

Boehme, Hugo F.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (1882), 113 N. Ottawa St.
 Fred Sehring House (ca. 1887-89), 310 W. Bridge St.
 Henry Sehring House (ca. 1890-95), 315 W. Bridge St.
 Henry Sehring House (ca. 1896-97), 312 W. Bridge St.
 St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran School (1902), 216 N. Broadway
 First Lutheran Church (1905), 301 N. Ottawa St.
 Nemanich Block (ca. 1909-12), 500-504 N. Chicago St.
 St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1919), 310 N. Broadway

Brinkman

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (1904), 416 N. Chicago St.

Burnham, D. H. & Co.

Joliet Public Library (1902-03), 150 N. Ottawa St.
 Chamber of Commerce Clubhouse (1925), 214 N. Ottawa St.

Hoen, R. G.

Joliet Y.M.C.A. (1927), 215 N. Ottawa St.

Holabird and Root

Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Building (1931-32), 262 N. Ottawa St.

Hunt, Jarvis

Union Station (1912), 50 E. Jefferson St.

Kambouros, Theodore

All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church (1943), 102 N. Broadway

Mundie and Jenson

First National Bank Building (1909), 78 N. Chicago St.
Woodruff Building (1910), 58 N. Chicago St.

Rapp and Rapp

Rialto Theatre (1926), 102 N. Chicago St.
Rialto Annex (1929), 21 E. Van Buren St.

Taylor, James Knox

U.S. Post Office (1901-03), 150 N. Scott St.

Van Holst, H.

Public Service Building (1928), 22 W. Cass St.

Wallace, Charles

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School (1913), 409 N. Scott St.

Weese, James

Hiram B. Scutt House (1882), 206 N. Broadway

Notes to Chapter 5

¹ Tom Csepregi, "A Rocky Start," Joliet Herald-News March 24, 1985, sec. 3, pp. 1-2; W.O. Hodgdon, A Reminiscent Story on Joliet, Illinois (Joliet: Joliet Herald, 1911), unpaginated; Stephen Freedman, "Organizing the Workers in a Steel Company Town," Illinois Historical Journal Spring 1986: 5.

² Donald G. Mikulic, "History of Joliet Limestone" (draft typescript, Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, 1984), 10.

³ Come to Joliet (Joliet: Joliet Republican Printing Co., 1900).

⁴ City directories, *passim*.

⁵ H. E. Baldwin, comp., Joliet News - Business Men's Edition (Joliet: Joliet News Printing Co., 1887), 41

⁶ "Library Opened Today," Joliet Herald-News December 14, 1903; Ira J. Bach, A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), 462.

⁷ The other buildings were the Tudor-Revival Woodruff Inn (1914), the Woodruff Business College (1911), and the Woodruff House (1916). Source: Halstead and Jensen, architects, Chicago.

CHAPTER 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The two survey areas have very different characters. Downtown has a number of prominent commercial and public buildings scattered among parking lots and modern buildings in such a way that they do not form a cohesive whole. Individually, though, some are remarkable. Some are listed on the National Register; those and some others are deserving of further HABS documentation.

The west side is a largely residential neighborhood that also lacks cohesiveness. In this case, though, it is because many houses have been so radically altered that it is difficult to gain an understanding of the past from them. One of the neighborhood's greatest values is as a means of understanding the various ethnic groups and evolving working and middle classes; this thesis has been hinted at in this report but should be developed further in another study.

The buildings currently listed on the National Register, which should be documented by HABS, are:

Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory (1885-87), 75 W. Van Buren St. The oldest remaining church downtown, Christ Episcopal Church, designed by F.S. Allen, is a distinguished example of the Gothic Revival in Joliet limestone.

U.S. Post Office (1901-03), 150 N. Scott St. One of the earliest Classical Revival-style buildings in Joliet, the Bedford limestone-clad U.S. Post Office, was designed by government architect James Knox Taylor.

Union Station (1909-12), 50 E. Jefferson St. The handsome neoclassical building designed by Jarvis Hunt was a centerpiece of downtown improvement, reflecting City Beautiful ideals.

Rialto Theater (1926), 102 N. Chicago St. Designed by the prominent theater architects Rapp and Rapp, this baroque movie palace was designed to bring new life and grandeur to downtown.

Additional buildings, which should be documented by HABS and should be considered for listing on the National Register, are:

Joliet Public Library (1902-03), 150 N. Ottawa St. The Daniel H. Burnham & Co.-designed library, the last major Joliet limestone-clad building downtown, was financed locally and expresses civic pride at the turn of the century.

Auditorium Block and St. John's Universalist Church (1891), 150-160 N. Chicago St. and 5 E. Clinton St. Architect Julian Barnes combined several disparate uses — auditorium, church, commercial space, and offices — in a cohesive yet well-defined project designed to bring active downtown uses to a church site.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (1904), 416 N. Chicago St. This Slovenian church has monumental twin towers and a Bedford limestone exterior, signs of the prosperity of the congregation. The high altar is still intact, the only one left in Joliet.

St. George's Serbian Orthodox Church (1928), 502 N. Scott St. This onion-domed church is an important landmark for the Serbian community.

Public Service Building (1928), 22 W. Cass St. This handsome building designed by H. V. Van Holst is a fine example of the Art Deco style, featuring stylized pilasters and capitals and abalone-like ornament.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, Sub-Station 97 (1939), 50 W. Jackson St. This electric substation is one of Joliet's handsomest art moderne buildings, with its massive walls and art deco ornament.

Hiram Scutt House (1882), 206 N. Broadway. This Second Empire-style mansion, designed by James Weese, the first known architect practicing in Joliet, for Hiram B. Scutt, a barbed wire manufacturer, is still a landmark on the Joliet skyline.

Sehring Complex (ca. 1875-1900), 515, 519 N. Summit St., 310, 312, 315 W. Bridge St. The remaining brewery buildings and three mansions for the family combine to make a cohesive statement about the fortunes of a brewery magnate.

Marcus Kraker House (1893), 225 N. Hickory St. Built for a quarry owner, this Romanesque mansion is clad in Indiana brownstone, highly unusual in Joliet.

Wood-frame Houses (ca. 1890s), 29 N. Hickory St. and 312 N. Pine St. These two modest houses are very similar in appearance and are two fine examples of a worker's cottage: front-gable roofs, circular window in gable, three-bay front, wood frame with clapboarding, limestone foundations.

Stone Houses (late 19th and early 20th centuries). The Joliet limestone was used for a variety of houses for the middle and working classes. The following are some of the better examples which when studied together would contribute to an understanding of both vernacular housing and the limestone industry.

225 N. Broadway: front-gable roof, two stories, three-bay front.

405 N. Broadway: front-gable roof, two stories, three-bay front.

523 N. Broadway: front-gable roof, two stories, three-bay front.

600 N. Broadway: cross-gable roof, two stories, four-bay front.

602 N. Broadway: side-gable roof, one-and-a-half stories, four-bay front.

417 N. Hickory St.: cross-gable roof, two stories, five-bay front.

519-521 N. Hickory St.: front-gable roof, two stories, four-bay front.

520 N. Hickory St.: side-gable roof, two stories, four-bay front.

660 N. Summit St.: front-gable roof, one story, three-bay front.

708 N. Vista La.: flat roof, one story, three-bay front.

256 W. Marble St.: hipped roof, two stories, three-bay front.

341 W. Marble St.: front-gable roof, one-and-a-half stories, four-bay front.

159 W. Stone St.: front-gable roof, one-and-a-half stories, two-bay front.

161 W. Stone St.: front-gable roof, two stories, two-bay front.

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PART II. SURVEY AND INVENTORY

SURVEY AND INVENTORY

Following is the List of Buildings Surveyed and the Inventory Forms on buildings in first the Downtown Survey Area and then the West Side Survey Area. The List of Buildings Surveyed uses certain abbreviations, codes, and conventions, explained below.

Date of Construction: A question mark in the middle of the date indicates that the date is unknown, but it is between two known years. A hyphen indicates that construction spanned two known years. A comma indicates two stages of construction. A question mark at the end indicates that it is an uncertain exact date. A > symbol indicates construction occurred after that year. "Ca." after a year indicates an approximate date. "Pre" after a year indicates that construction occurred before that year.

Original and Present Uses: The following codes have been used:

- C = commercial
- CA = commercial: automobile-related
- CH = commercial: hotel
- CO = commercial: office
- CR = commercial: retail
- CS = commercial: social organization
- CT = commercial: theater
- CW = commercial: warehouse
- EC = ecclesiastical: church
- EP = ecclesiastical: church-related
- ER = ecclesiastical: residence
- I = industrial
- MO = mixed use: retail/residence
- MR = mixed use: retail/office
- PC = public building: governmental
- PL = public building: library
- PS = public building: school
- PT = public building: transportation
- RM = residential: multi-family
- RS = residential: single-family
- V = vacant

Exterior Material: "Stone*" indicates that it is Joliet limestone. A + after any material indicates that there is more than one exterior material; only the most prominent has been listed.

Rating: A number rating of 1 through 5 indicates the criterion that the building meets, explained in Chapter 1. A number of 1 through 5 also means that the building was inventoried, and more information follows. A rating of AL indicates that the building was altered, and therefore not inventoried. A rating of BX indicates that there were better examples, and therefore the building was not inventoried.

Following the List of Building Surveyed is the information on the buildings that were inventoried, in alphabetical order by address. This is a two-page form. The first page repeats the information in the List of Buildings Surveyed, with some additional items:

Name: The name of a house is that of the original owner, where that information can be determined. The name of a commercial building is generally that of the original occupant.

Photographs are attached and identified by roll and frame (e.g., 18/10).
Negatives are filed at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The second page of the inventory form is a written description, history, and list of sources, and should be self-explanatory.

DOWNTOWN SURVEY AREA

List of Buildings Surveyed
Downtown Survey Area
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Address	Date of Construction	Original Use	Present Use	Exterior Material	Structural Material	Rating
1 E. Cass St.	1891	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
11 -15 E. Cass St.	1906 ca	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
20 E. Cass St.	1886?91	CH	CO	stone*+	stone	AL
27 -29 E. Cass St.	1910 ca	CR	CR	aluminum	brick	AL
33 -37 E. Cass St.	1891?98	MR	CO	vert wd sd	brick	AL
61 E. Cass St.	1898?24	CA	CA	brick	brick	AL
67 E. Cass St.	1895?97	PT	V	stone*	stone	1
5 E. Clinton St.	1891	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
22 E. Clinton St.	1926	CH	PH	brick	brick	5
4 E. Irving St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
6 E. Irving St.	1925	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
8 E. Irving St.	1909?12	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
50 E. Jefferson St.	1912	PT	PT	stone	brick	1
21 E. Van Buren St.	1929	CR	CR	terra cott	brick	1
55 E. Webster St.	1903	CW	CW	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	5
58 N. Chicago St.	1909	CO	CO	stone	steel	5
60 N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CT	CO	brick	brick	AL
63 N. Chicago St.	1886pre	CR	CO	stone*	stone	AL
68 N. Chicago St.	1887	CR	CR	stone*	stone	5
69 N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CR	CO	brick	brick	BX
71 N. Chicago St.	1886pre	CR	CO	brick	brick	AL
75 N. Chicago St.	1886pre	CR	CR	vert wd sd	brick	AL
76 N. Chicago St.	1887pre	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
78 N. Chicago St.	1908-09	CR	CR	stone	brick	5
79 -85 N. Chicago St.	188?,15	CT	MO	terra cott	stone	5
102 -04 N. Chicago St.	1926	CT	CT	terra cott	concrete	1
114 N. Chicago St.	1927?30	CR	V	stone	brick	5
116 N. Chicago St.	1909	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
150 -60 N. Chicago St.	1891	CO	CR	stone*	stone	1

159		N. Chicago St.	1880pre	CR	V	metal	brick	AL
167	-69	N. Chicago St.	1897?99	CR	CO	brick	brick	5
174	-82	N. Chicago St.	1886,10	CH	CR	brick	brick	5
175		N. Chicago St.	1895pre	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
179		N. Chicago St.	1918 ca	CR	CR	brick	steel	5
205		N. Chicago St.	1906?08	CR	V	brick	brick	5
211		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	MR	V	brick	brick	BX
212		N. Chicago St.	1903?04	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
215		N. Chicago St.	1910 ca	CR	CR	vinyl	brick	AL
221		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CR	V	stucco	brick	AL
225	-27	N. Chicago St.	1922	CS	CS	brick	brick	5
231		N. Chicago St.	1909?12	CR	CO	brick	brick	5
235		N. Chicago St.	1891?95	I	CR	brick	brick	5
255		N. Chicago St.	1924?49	PT	CR	concrete	brick	BX
263	-67	N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CR	CR	brick	wood frame	BX
315	-17	N. Chicago St.	1903?04	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
351		N. Chicago St.	1938	CO	CS	stone	steel	5
401		N. Chicago St.	1923?24	MR	MR	brick	brick	BX
402		N. Chicago St.	1923?24	CA	CA	brick	brick	5
416		N. Chicago St.	1895-40	EP	EP	brick	wood frame	AL
416		N. Chicago St.	1904	EC	EC	stone	stone	5
416		N. Chicago St.	1915	ER	ER	brick	brick	1
417	-19	N. Chicago St.	1886?91	RS	CO	vinyl	wood frame	AL
423		N. Chicago St.	1947	CR	CO	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	AL
427		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	MR	V	aluminum	wood frame	AL
429	-31	N. Chicago St.	1910	CR	CS	brick	brick	5
456	-58	N. Chicago St.	1924?49	CR	CO	brick	brick	AL
470		N. Chicago St.	1886?91	MR	MR	vinyl	wood frame	AL
474	-76	N. Chicago St.	1891 ca	MR	MR	vinyl	wood frame	AL
500	-04	N. Chicago St.	1909?12	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
501		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	MR	V	brick	brick	BX
503		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
507	-09	N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CR	CR	stone+	wood frame	AL
508		N. Chicago St.	1909	CS	CS	stone	brick	1
510		N. Chicago St.	1909	CR	CS	brick	brick	1
512		N. Chicago St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
514		N. Chicago St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
516		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	CR	V	clapboard	wood frame	AL
518		N. Chicago St.	1924?49	CR	CO	vinyl	brick	AL
521		N. Chicago St.	1886?91	RS	CR	asphalt	wood frame	AL

527		N. Chicago St.	1916	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
553	-57	N. Chicago St.	1927	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
559		N. Chicago St.	1927	CR	CR	brick	brick	BX
560		N. Chicago St.	1898?24	RS	CR	stone+	wood frame	BX
564		N. Chicago St.	1924?49	MR	V	brick	wood frame	AL
601		N. Chicago St.	1909?12	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
64		N. Des Plaines St.	1918?27	CA	V	brick	stone	5
2		N. Joliet St.	1886?91	MR	CA	brick	brick	5
65	-67	N. Joliet St.	1899 ca	MO	CS	brick	brick	5
69	-71	N. Joliet St.	1914 ca	CR	CS	brick	brick	5
73		N. Joliet St.	1891?95	I	V	stone*	stone	4
147		N. Joliet St.	1946 ca	CA	CA	brick	conc. blk.	AL
201		N. Joliet St.	1925	CA	CO	wd shingle	stone	AL
211		N. Joliet St.	1921?23	CA	CO	brick	brick	5
251		N. Joliet St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
255		N. Joliet St.	1886?91	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
65		N. Ottawa St.	1909	CR	CR	brick	brick	1
71		N. Ottawa St.	1895pre	CR	CO	brick	brick	5
81		N. Ottawa St.	1888	CR	CR	brick	brick	AL
103	-11	N. Ottawa St.	1928 ca	CR	CO	brick	steel	AL
113		N. Ottawa St.	1882	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
150		N. Ottawa St.	1902-03	PL	PL	stone*	stone	1
167		N. Ottawa St.	1900,29	CR	CR	brick	brick	BX
200		N. Ottawa St.	1909-10	EC	EC	brick	brick	1
201		N. Ottawa St.	1930 ca	CR	CR	brick	steel	5
214		N. Ottawa St.	1925	CS	PS	stucco	brick	1
215		N. Ottawa St.	1927	CS	CS	brick	brick	1
253		N. Ottawa St.	1886?91	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
255		N. Ottawa St.	1927?30	RM	CO	brick	wood frame	BX
257		N. Ottawa St.	1886pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
259		N. Ottawa St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	brick	BX
262		N. Ottawa St.	1931-32	CO	CO	stone+	steel	5
265		N. Ottawa St.	1886pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
301		N. Ottawa St.	1905,62	EC	EC	brick	brick	AL
303		N. Ottawa St.	1886?91	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
306		N. Ottawa St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
308		N. Ottawa St.	1891?98	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
350		N. Ottawa St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
351		N. Ottawa St.	1899	CR	ER	brick	brick	5
352		N. Ottawa St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL

354	N. Ottawa St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
457	N. Ottawa St.	1923	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
459 -63	N. Ottawa St.	1923	CR	CR	brick	brick	AL
100	N. Scott St.	1858	EC	EC	brick	stone	AL
111	N. Scott St.	1925?27	MO	MR	brick	brick	5
122 -28	N. Scott St.	1908?12	CO	CO	brick	brick	5
150	N. Scott St.	1901-03	PC	PC	stone	stone	1
158	N. Scott St.	1924?49	CA	CR	brick	brick	BX
158 -1/2	N. Scott St.	1925?26	CA	V	brick	brick	5
406	N. Scott St.	1925?27	CW	CW	brick	brick	5
409	N. Scott St.	1913	EP	EP	brick	brick	1
411	N. Scott St.	1898?24	RS	EP	vinyl	wood frame	AL
455	N. Scott St.	1891?98	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
457	N. Scott St.	1924?49	CR	CR	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
457 -1/2	N. Scott St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
467	N. Scott St.	1915?16	MR	RM	brick	brick	5
471	N. Scott St.	1891?98	CR	ER	asphalt	wood frame	AL
502	N. Scott St.	1928	EC	EC	brick	brick	1
506	N. Scott St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
510	N. Scott St.	1898?24	CR	MR	aluminum	wood frame	AL
512	N. Scott St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
515 -17	N. Scott St.	1924?49	CR	RM	brick	brick	BX
535	N. Scott St.	1932 ca	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	BX
553	N. Scott St.	1924?49	MR	MR	brick	wood frame	BX
1	S. Joliet St.	1906pre	CR	CO	brick	brick	5
12	S. Joliet St.	1920?21	CR	V	brick	brick	5
15	S. Joliet St.	1924	CR	CA	brick	brick	5
25	S. Joliet St.	1909?12	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
50	S. Scott St.	1939?40	CA	CO	stone	stone	5
5	W. Cass St.	1886?91	CR	CO	vinyl	brick	AL
7	W. Cass St.	1886?91	CR	V	brick	brick	5
9	W. Cass St.	1929	CR	CR	terra cott	concrete	5
22	W. Cass St.	1928	CO	CR	stone	steel	3
26	W. Clinton St.	1886?24	CH	CH	brick	brick	BX
59	W. Clinton St.	1919?20	CO	MO	brick	brick	5
69	W. Clinton St.	1938 ca	CA	CA	metal	conc. blk.	5
125	W. Clinton St.	1947,66	CA	CA	brick	conc. blk.	AL
9	W. Crowley Ave.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
5	W. Jackson St.		RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
12	W. Jackson St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL

20	W. Jackson St.	1898?24	CR	CR	brick	wood frame	AL
50	W. Jackson St.	1939	I	V	brick	brick	3
51	W. Jackson St.	1898?24	CR	CO	brick	wood frame	AL
57 -1/2	W. Jackson St.	1891?98	I	V	stone*+	stone	5
57	W. Jackson St.	1917-18	CO	CR	brick	brick	5
15	W. Jefferson St.	1924?49	CR	V	brick	brick	BX
19	W. Jefferson St.	1897	CO	CO	stone*	brick	3
23 -39	W. Jefferson St.	1926?28	CR	V	terra cott	brick	5
50	W. Jefferson St.	1925?27	CR	CR	stone	brick	5
55 -57	W. Jefferson St.	1929	CR	CO	stucco	brick	AL
63	W. Jefferson St.	1891?98	CR	CR	aluminum	stone	AL
69	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	CO	aluminum	wood frame	AL
71	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	CR	brick	stone	AL
81 -83	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	MO	brick	stone	AL
85	W. Jefferson St.	1924?49	CR	CR	vert wd sd	stone	AL
101 -05	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	CR	stone*+	stone	5
125 -27	W. Jefferson St.	1891?96	CR	CR	brick	stone	5
131	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	V	stone*	stone	4
133	W. Jefferson St.	1886pre	CR	CR	vert wd sd	brick	AL
135	W. Jefferson St.	1924?25	CR	CR	brick+	stone	5
115	W. Lafayette St.	1895 ca	CR	V	stone*	stone	3
16	W. Van Buren St.	1898?99	MO	CR	stone	brick	5
75	W. Van Buren St.	1885-87	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
75	W. Van Buren St.	1886 ca	ER	ER	stone*+	stone	1
118	W. Van Buren St.	1898?24	CA	CW	brick	brick	BX
58	W. Washington St.	1924?49	CW	CW	brick	brick	BX
116	W. Washington St.	1875pre	CR	CW	stucco	brick	5

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Loughran Building

Address: 1 E. Cass St.

Date: 1891

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/8



HABS INVENTORY

Loughran Building 1 E. Cass St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, three-story. Load-bearing Joliet limestone walls on first floor supporting brick upper stories. Third story has paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows under a blind segmental arch (once leaded-glass transom lights) with a continuous Joliet limestone hoodmolding. The second floor contains paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with rock-faced Joliet limestone lintels. There is a single one-over-one-light double-hung sash window at the corner of the south elevation on both the second and third stories. Two-story turret on the northeast corner is capped with a wooden cornice and has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Plate-glass windows line the south elevation. Central entrance to upper stories on south facade with one-story Bedford limestone doorway with large transom-light and sidelights (later addition) flanked by storefronts of varying states of alteration. Recessed corner entrance with iron column supporting turret. West elevation has a triple Joliet limestone arch set with art glass and entrance under northern arch. Projecting castellated brick parapet with Joliet limestone coping.

History: This prominent corner commercial building was built in 1891 during one of Joliet's building booms. At this time it housed a confectionery, a clothing store, a barber, a saloon, the Paul Revere Lodge Rooms and residences. The building has undergone several alterations with a major renovation in early twentieth century. This renovation included the removal of the majority of the rusticated first-story stonework and the addition of the corner turret. An interior description of the "O.K. Buffet," a business in this building, is found in Joliet of Today, 1906.

The entrance is beautiful, every feature of the place showing exquisite taste and good management. The room is furnished in golden oak, with art glass screens, complete bar fixtures, beautiful lights....

The building has continued to serve its original function as a retail building for small businesses and offices.

Sources

City directories.

Joliet of Today, 1906 (Joliet: Republished by the Will County Historical Society, Fall 1985), p. 14.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: C. J. Axling Grocery and Meats

Address: 11-15 E. Cass St.

Date: 1906 ca

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/12



HABS INVENTORY

C. J. Axling Grocery and Meats
11-15 E. Cass St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick walls. Second story has one split segmental arch in the center flanked by two segmental-arched windows. All windows are blocked up. At first story, large plate-glass display windows with metal doors to the east side of each set of windows. Joliet limestone supports flanking each end supporting large rock-faced Joliet limestone sill under second story. Flat roof with heavy brick cornice and ball finials on the ends.

History: From 1897 to at least 1906, C.J. Axling ran a meat market on this site in a wood-frame structure. The present brick commercial building replaced the original store around 1906. Axling's business remained on this site until the mid-twentieth century. Other than a selection of fine meats, Axling also produced sausage, lard and stocked "light groceries." Various other businesses have been located here since.

Sources

City directories.

Joliet of Today, 1906 (Joliet: Republished by the Will County Historical Society, Fall 1985), p. 14.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RR Freight

Address: 67 E. Cass St.

Date: 1895?97

Original Use: PT

Present Use: V

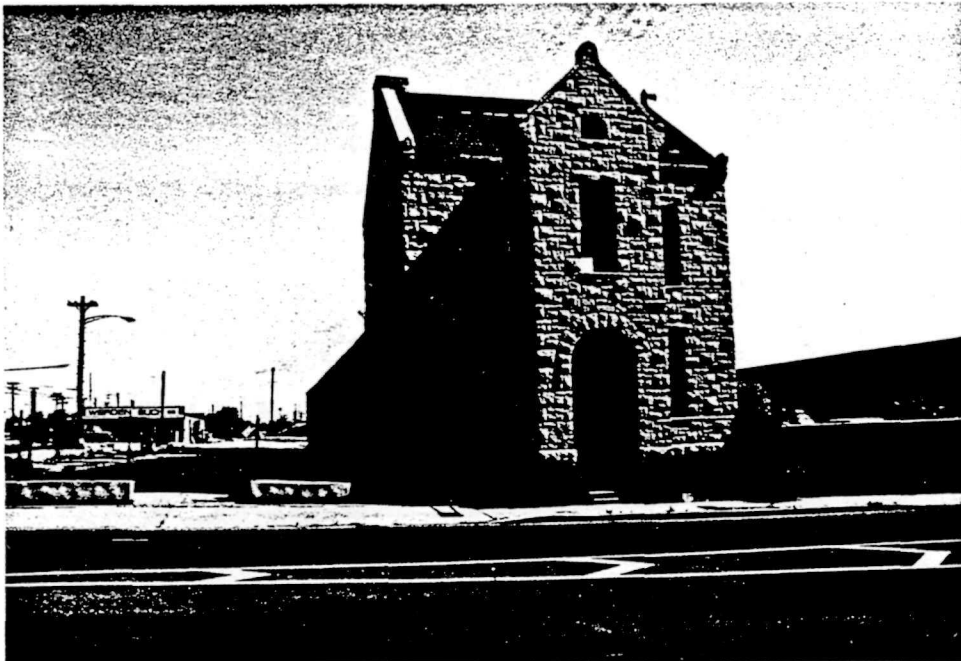
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/14



HABS INVENTORY

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Freight Depot
67 E. Cass St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two stories with projecting three-story central bay, three bays, load-bearing stone walls, windows symmetrically set on either side of central projecting portion. Central recessed door with segmental-arched front porch. Cross-gable asphalt roof. Freight shed attached at rear with stone foundations and wood posts and beams. Wood platform to the rear of this shed. Three stub-end tracks along the east side of shed.

History: The Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad originally ran west from Kansas. Seeking an entrance into Chicago, the A.T. & S.F. organized the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad and built a new line. This line, part of the A.T. & S.F., began serving Lockport and Joliet in May of 1888 and subsequently this building was built around 1895 to house the local offices and serve as a freight depot.

Sources

City Directories.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, June 1986.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet Illinois (New York: 1898, 1924, 1924-49)

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. John's Universalist Church

Address: 5 E. Clinton St.

Date: 1891

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

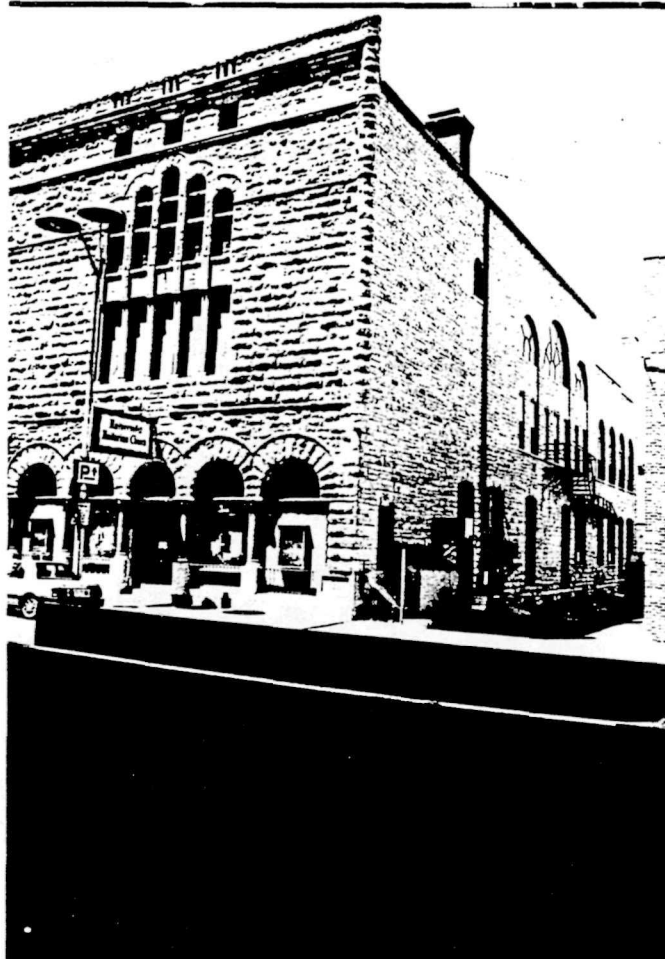
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Barnes, G. Julian

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/5



HABS INVENTORY

St. John's Universalist Church 5 E. Clinton St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, load-bearing Joliet limestone walls. Romanesque arcade across the lower level with central entrance flanked by stained-glass windows. Granite columns support inner arches of the arcade. The second floor is decorated with a massive round-arched stained-glass window, with the central window reaching full-story height and flanking windows diminishing in height. Flat roof with simple parapet. This building is attached on its west elevation to the Auditorium Block, 150-160 N. Chicago St.

History: St. John's Universalist Church was organized in 1836 by Rev. Aaron Kinney, the first pastor. The congregation first met in the Will County Court House and then in rooms on Chicago Street before constructing the first church edifice in 1840 on the southeast corner of Cass and Herkimer Streets. The frame building was dedicated by Rev. W.W. Dean and cost \$1800. In 1856, on the corner of Chicago and Clinton Streets, at a cost "not to exceed \$20,000.00" a more permanent building was erected. This was a Gothic revival church constructed of Joliet limestone.

By the late nineteenth century this church building was considered by many to be an obstacle which stood in the way of progress because it occupied valuable space in the growing commercial district of Joliet. It was razed in 1891 and the present church complex was erected at a cost of \$45,000. It was designed by a prominent Joliet architect and member of the church, Julian Barnes. Because the Universalist Church was active in the community, it was built to house not only the church but also a central meeting place or auditorium, which the city was lacking, and commercial space to bring much-needed revenue back to the church to cover operational expenses. Members of the Universalist Church were instrumental in the movement to modernize the public school system, assisting in the erection of several schools, including the Joliet Township High School. Other community involvement included the establishment of the Joliet Y.M.C.A. The church still owns and holds services in the building.

Sources

"Our Beginnings..." One Hundredth Anniversary of St. John's Universalist Church.

Paige, John D., Honorable. Seventy Years of Universalism in Joliet.

"Universalist Church has history dating to 1836". Joliet Herald News, September 7, 1968.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Louis Joliet Hotel

Address: 22 E. Clinton St.

Date: 1926

Original Use: CH

Present Use: PH

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/31



HABS INVENTORY

Louis Joliet Hotel
22 E. Clinton St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, eight stories, brick veneer over skeletal steel frame. All upper-story windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The second-story, slightly projecting, end bays are capped by broken scroll pediments supported by brackets while the central bays have alternating triangular and segmental pediments supported on brackets. Third- through seventh-floor windows are unembellished, except for the central six windows on the third and seventh floors of the north facade which have simple molded stone surrounds with consoles under the sills. The eighth-floor windows are crowned with alternating triangular pediments and cartouches. A molded belt course runs over the windows on the second level and a bolder belt course separates the seventh and eighth stories. Brick pilasters separate the windows on the eighth story except for those surrounding the inner six windows on the north elevation. Cornice topped by a balustrade. The first floor has stone pilasters separating large plate-glass windows and entrances. The double, glazed, front door is centrally placed and recessed and is designated the main entrance by a suspended iron marquee. Second entrance placed centrally on the east elevation. Flat roof. Sidewalk-level benches were built for pedestrians and are recessed into the facade.

History: This structure has been the Louis Joliet Hotel from the time of construction in 1926 through the 1940s and '50s. The lower level housed many businesses including Hickey Brothers Cigars (from construction through the 1940s), Louis Joliet Hotel Beauty Shop, and Otis Elevator Company Offices. The building currently houses St. Patrick's Residence, a retirement center.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Podnar, Matthew, House

Address: 8 E. Irving St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

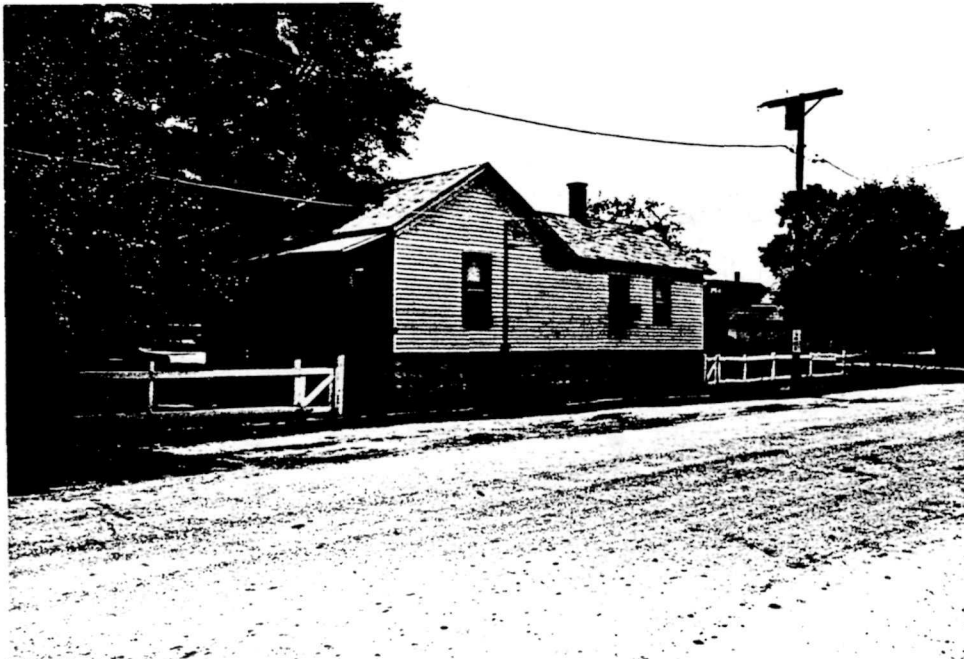
Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/35



HABS INVENTORY

Matthew Podnar House 8 E. Irving St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays, clapboard with wood-frame construction on stone foundation. Central door with flanking one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Asymmetrically placed windows on other first- and basement-story elevations. Asphalt-covered cross-gable roof. Simple one-story port porch over entry and north bay. Building has north side to the street.

History: Matthew Podnar was the initial occupant of this small clapboard house built around 1910. Podnar, a laborer, lived there until 1914. Most occupants of this structure lived there for two years or less. An exception was Adam and Helen Mayer, who lived here between 1928 and 1935. Mayer was a shipping clerk for the Columbia Baking Co. William F. Dawson, a janitor, and his wife, Mary V., were the next tenants. An inspector at the Kankakee Ordnance Works, Benjamin D. Farnsworth lived at this address during World War II with his wife, Dorothy J.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Union Station

Address: 50 E. Jefferson St.

Date: 1912

Original Use: PT

Present Use: PT

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Hunt, Jarvis

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/21



HABS INVENTORY

Union Station

50 E. Jefferson St.

Description: Beaux-Arts style building. West-facing, oblong hexagonal with flanking angled wings, two-story, Bedford limestone building with steel-frame structure and reinforced concrete floors. Full-story semi-circular arched windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Centrally placed door with an arched portal. Low hipped roof. Roofing material is not visible. Beaux Arts building. Broad, elevated, walkway which stretches the length of the facade at the second story. There are three segmental-arched portals which line up below this on the lower level. The roof has a balustraded parapet, denticulated at the cornice line; this detailing has been repeated in the walkway railing. Rusticated stone first floor. The interior is finished in polished Tennessee marble. Lobby and waiting room fixtures are bronze. The original ticket counter is made of a single slab of Belgian marble.

History: Union Station was designed and constructed from 1908-1912 at the total cost of \$2,500,000. Jarvis Hunt, a nephew of Richard Morris Hunt, was the architect. Adam Groth Company of Joliet was the general contractor and J.B. French was the construction engineer on the project. A published preliminary perspective of Union Station shows a domed central bay with detailing reminiscent of the Vienna Secessionist movement. The present unique form of this station was dictated by the oblique angle formed by the intersection of the tracks of four trunk lines, two belt lines, and an outer belt line, all serving Joliet. The construction of the station was part of an urban redevelopment project which improved rail transportation and alleviated traffic by elevating the tracks. The four lines passing through Joliet were Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe; the Chicago & Alton; and the Michigan Central. Two belt lines were the Elgin Joliet, & Eastern and an outer belt line, the Chicago, Milwaukee, & Gary which also came through Joliet. Union Station is a visible reminder of Joliet's former importance as a railroad center.

Sources

Bach, Ira J. Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs; On Wheel and Foot. (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981)

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, June 1986.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 20 January 1978.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Rialto Annex

Address: 21 E. Van Buren St.

Date: 1929

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: terra cott

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Rapp & Rapp

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/33



HABS INVENTORY

Rialto Annex

21 E. Van Buren St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two stories. Terra cotta over load-bearing brick walls. Second-floor windows have been replaced with large single-pane glass windows with fixed metal framing. Storefronts are mostly large metal-framed plate-glass display windows with corresponding doors. One window has been filled with a teller booth. Flat roof of unknown material. Terra cotta cornice with Greek key frieze interrupted by lions' heads and acroteria. Panels between second-story windows have styled leaves, fruit baskets and cartouches. Attached to Rialto Theater.

History: This structure, originally known as the Rialto Square Building, was built in conjunction with the Rialto Theater designed by Rapp and Rapp. From 1929 until 1937, it housed a cafeteria, a beauty shop, a barber, theater companies and professional offices. From 1938 until at least 1942, the building was completely vacant. After that time it was occupied by the U.S. Office of Price Administration-Rent Control Division until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Werden Buck Co. Building

Address: 55 E. Webster St.

Date: 1903

Original Use: CW

Present Use: CW

Exterior Material: conc. blk.

Structural Material: conc. blk.

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/12



HABS INVENTORY

Werden Buck Co.
55 E. Webster St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays. Concrete block construction with metal shed roof. Windows are infilled with glass block. The front facade is composed of a window, door left of center, garage is on center. South elevation uses rough-faced concrete block while side and rear elevations are smooth block; "Buck", the company name, is impressed in alternate blocks at front side corners. Loading areas on west elevations.

History: The Werden Buck Company was founded in 1894 as a distributor of brick, cement, sand, gravel, and concrete block and remains one of the few companies still engaged in the distribution of these materials. The site at one time include a coal depot which was served by the AT & SF Railroad. Built in 1903, the concrete-block construction of the building is typical of smaller utilitarian building at the turn of the century.

Sources

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, July 1986.

Genealogical and Biographical Record of Will County, Chicago:
Biographical Record Publishing Company, 1900.

Sanborn Map Co. Joliet, Illinois, (New York 1924, 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Woodruff Building

Address: 58 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CO

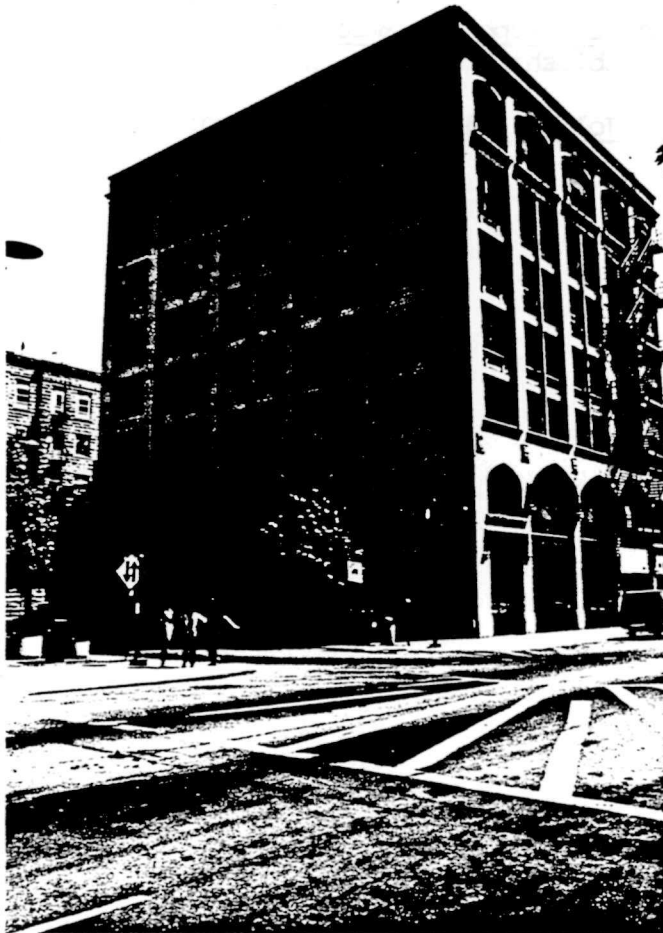
Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: steel

Architect: Mundie and Jenson

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/23



HABS INVENTORY

Woodruff Building

58 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, 87'-5" by 85'-0", seven-story, Bedford limestone building. Steel structural material. Foundation is column on rock. Storefront has large plate-glass banded windows. The second floor has paired or banded fixed-frame windows within Tudor arches and decorative sills. Third through sixth floors have paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The seventh floor has either paired or banded one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Tudor arched hoods and decorative sills. Doors are placed north of center and centrally. Flat roof. Tudor-arched main entrance. Decorative frieze and cornice.

History: This building, originally known as the Woodruff Building, was considered a "new" building in November 1910. Designed by the Chicago firm of Mundie and Jenson, it first appeared in the 1912 Joliet City Directory. Between 1910 and 1918 the building was known as the Woodruff Building and from 1918 until 1925 was referred to as the Heggie Building. From 1925 until at least 1945 the building was named the Morris Building. During the period of time since the erection of this building a variety of businesses have occupied the premises. Some include the Great Northern Billard Parlor, Joliet Bridge Construction Co., Illinois Collection Service, Stayform of Joliet Corsetieres, Honolulu Conservatory of Music, Justice of Peace, scalp specialist, Texas Oil Company, Crescent City Restaurant, Arcadia Valley Fruit Growers Association, Penitentiary Commission, Loyal Order of Moose, Joliet Renting Library, Joliet Music College and the Pappas School of Permanship.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Barber Building

Address: 68 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1887

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Allen, Frank Shaver

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/25



HABS INVENTORY

Barber Building
68 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, five-story Joliet limestone-clad building with fifteen bays. Brick structural material; foundation is not visible. Storefront has plate-glass fixed-frame windows. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Third floor has both casement and fixed-frame windows with Romanesque and Tudor arches. The fourth and fifth floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Four asymmetrical doors. Main entrance is wood paneled, with glazing, sidelights and transom light. Flat roof with parapet; roofing material is not visible. Storefront is framed by green cast iron. Cast-iron pilasters frame doorway. Decorative Joliet limestone along upper three floors. Joliet limestone denticulated cornice.

History: In February of 1887 construction began on this F.S. Allen-designed office building. Royal E. Barber, an attorney, commissioned the four-story structure. Built of Joliet limestone with iron columns, it served as Joliet's premier office structure. The building held many offices including those of R.E. Barber, attorney, William C. Barber, abstracts of titles and F.S. Allen, architect. Through the following years this structure housed the Town Clerk's Office, Illinois Valley Inspectors Bureau, Highway Commissioners, and Prudential Insurance. Between 1912 and 1916 the gable and tower formerly at the right corner of the facade were removed and the full fifth floor was constructed to accommodate the installation of an elevator. More recently, the first-floor lobby and street-level facade were remodeled..

Sources

City directories.

Monthly Budget Builder, February 1887, Burnham-Ryeson Libraries

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 76 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1887pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

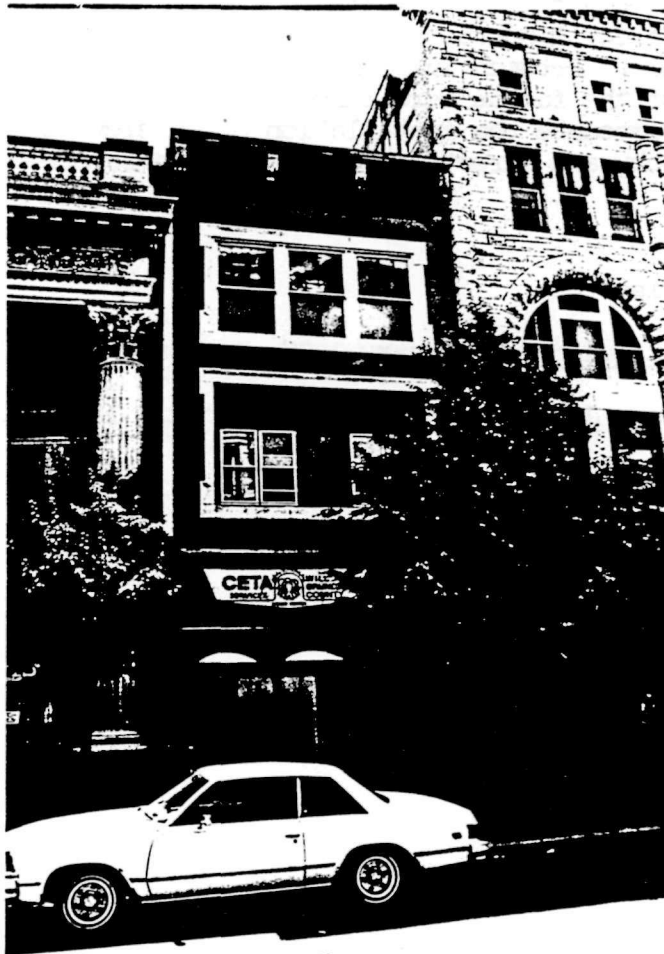
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/26



HABS INVENTORY

76 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, three stories, one-bay facade with one storefront, load-bearing brick walls with running bond brick veneer. There are four ribbon one-over-one-light double-hung sash with three transom lights on the second story, and triple one-over-one-light double-hung sash window on the third story. The door placement is symmetrical with a glass and aluminum door with glass sidelights and transom. The storefront windows are boarded up and the entrance is green terra cotta with a cast-iron frame. Both the second- and third-story windows are completely framed in stone. An elaborate entablature dominates the building with a massive copper cornice supported by four ornate corbels which alternate with three rectangular panels embellished with an egg-and-dart motif. A flat roof and unknown roofing material cap off this building.

History: This building was built before 1887. Occupants are unknown until 1896 when the James Robinson Saloon and William H. Mason Barber are listed here. Following a brief vacancy in 1902 and 1903, the Allen Brothers Co. Dry Goods and Notions store moved in. At this time, the building was probably raised from two stories to three. There were a number of other occupants, including Ryan and Hartney Shoes (1916-1927) and National Jewelry Co. (from 1930 until at least 1945).

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York, 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: First National Bank

Address: 78 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1908-09

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Mundie and Jenson

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/27



HABS INVENTORY

First National Bank
78 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, Bedford limestone. Brick structural material; foundation is not visible. All windows are large, tinted, fixed-frame. Symmetrical paired aluminum doors with glazing, sidelights and transom lights on both north and west elevations. Flat roof with balustrade; roofing material is not visible. Two-story engaged Corinthian colonnade; denticulated cornice with egg and dart molding. A continuous frieze on the west facade features the attributes of the Roman god of commerce, Mercury, and cornucopia, symbol of prosperity. Wrought-iron fencing between column pedestals. Concrete addition to the east.

History: Designed by the Chicago firm of Mundie and Jenson, the First National Bank was commissioned by its founder, George Woodruff. Construction commenced on the building in 1908 and was completed by 1909 at the cost of \$110,277.18. The general contractor was Adam Groth and Co. of Joliet. The Banker, published at the opening of this building, describes the bank:

modeled after the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and also very nearly approaches the Maison Carree at Nimes, one of the finest and best preserved of the Roman Temples, having about the same proportion in plan. Its engaged fluted columns and richly decorated frieze and cornice closely resemble the Choragic Monument to Lysicrates at Athens, the most beautiful of all Corinthian examples.

The following amenities were listed in The Banker: Completely equipped waiting room for the use of the public; writing and reading room for the free use of the public, city directories and financial reference library for the use of the public; ladies parlor and ladies retiring rooms; completely equipped conference and committee meeting rooms for the free use of people; men's lavatories and smoking rooms; billiard room and club house for use of the employees of the bank; one of the finest banking rooms in the world; and the strongest type of safe deposit vaults and storage vaults that are built. George Woodruff entered the banking business with Frank L. Cagwin, S.W. Bowen and E. Harwood in 1857 in Woodruff's grocery store. A charter was taken out by George Woodruff, Fredrick W. Woodruff, J.E. Bush, William Tonner and T.F. Woodruff for The First National Bank in August of 1864. This institution saw three former sites before this 1909 structure was constructed. Designed by the Chicago firm of Mundie and Jensen in the style characteristic of Roman Temples of Mercury, the God of Commerce. In 1914 a Woman's Department catering to the female customer was added, as the president of the bank saw a need for woman's rights. The building was remodeled by Mundie and Jenson in 1927. This consisted mainly of interior decoration and modernization of the physical systems. In 1973 the structure was again remodeled and an addition was built at the rear of the structure.

Sources: The Banker, special souvenir edition (Joliet: Brewster Press, June 16, 1909); "Fair Tidings," The First National Bank of Joliet, 125th Anniversary Special Edition (First National Bank of Joliet, 1982); Mundie and Jenson's cost sheets, calculation files and card file, Jensen and Halsted, private library of the architectural firm; Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: D'Arcy Building

Address: 79-85 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1887,15

Original Use: CT

Present Use: MO

Exterior Material: terra cott

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/4



HABS INVENTORY

D'Arcy Building

79-85 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, four-story, four-bay, terra cotta exterior. Brick structural material; foundation is not visible. Storefront area is comprised of large fixed-frame windows and four asymmetrically placed doors; two paired and two single doors consisting of metal with glazing and transom lights. Other three floors have banded awning windows with large transom lights. Flat roof with parapet; roofing material is not visible. Full entablature with egg and dart molding, dentils and acroteria. Large, axe-shaped, details at cornice corners. Decorative detailing between the bays and stories.

History: Constructed some time before 1886, this structure housed the locally famous Crystal Stairs Theater. This theater had back lit glass stairs with flowing water underneath. After an extensive fire in 1915 the building was reconstructed within the shell of the old one, taking the formerly Italianate structure and updating the appearance. Its spaces have housed many offices and commercial tenants after its reconstruction.

Sources

City directories.

Sterling, Robert E., Joliet: A Pictorial History (St. Louis: Bradley Publishing , 1986).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Rialto Theatre

Address: 102-04 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1926

Original Use: CT

Present Use: CT

Exterior Material: terra cott

Structural Material: concrete

Architect: Rapp & Rapp

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/28



HABS INVENTORY

Rialto Theatre

102-104 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, five-story, terra cotta-clad building. Reinforced concrete structural system. Foundation not visible. Centrally located main entrance marked by a great aedicula containing two columns flanked by pilasters that run from the third floor to the fifth floor. The central arch rises above the foliate cornice over the entryway. Within the aedicula is a half-hemispherical niche with polychrome decoration. Storefront windows are fixed-frame plate-glass. The mezzanine has smaller fixed-frame windows. Third and fourth floors have two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and the fifth floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The exterior is faced with cream-colored terra cotta with baroque and rococo decoration. The building has a marquee and an neon "Rialto" sign. Flat roof with parapet. Lavish interior. Ground level seats 1,200 while mezzanine holds 800 people.

History: Designed by C.W. Rapp and George Rapp and opened in 1926, the Rialto Theater stands today as an excellent example of 1920's vaudeville theater and movie house. The Rialto was constructed by the Reubens family who owned and operated many of the theaters in Joliet during that period. The design of the theater is typical for Rapp and Rapp, using classic French baroque palaces as models for their theater interiors. The theatre was built as the center of a retail, office and residential complex intended to bring activity to downtown Joliet from all over the region. Its construction spurred a commercial and construction boom in the downtown area until the depression. The building was air-conditioned when it was built. The interior and exterior have just recently undergone restoration and renovation, making this structure an anchor for downtown Joliet, the same function it served when constructed in the 1920s.

Sources

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. "Reubens Rialto Square Theater," Washington D.C.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: McLellan Stores Co. Variety Store

Address: 114 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1927?30

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/29



HABS INVENTORY

McLellan Stores Co. Variety Store
114 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays, load-bearing brick walls with a limestone veneer. Three large multi-light tinted-glass fixed-frame windows. Asymmetrical recessed entrance with an metal and tinted-glass revolving door with fanlight. Renovations have resulted in a limestone and cement facade. A foliate freize runs below the corniceline. Flat roof with unknown roofing materials.

History: Constructed between 1927 and 1930, this structure housed clothing stores starting with the McLellan Stores Company Variety Store from 1930 through 1932. This store was followed by the Miracle Hut Shops, 1933-34, and Al Baskin Fashions for Men, 1935 to 1950. A metal cornice was removed during a recent remodeling.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet National Bank Building

Address: 116 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Barnes, G. Julian

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/30



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet National Bank Building 116 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, six stories, load-bearing brick walls and exterior. The main floor has large tinted plate-glass windows and the second through sixth stories have both single and double one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Asymmetrically placed, aluminum and glass revolving door with glass sidelights and transom-light on the north facade framed by concrete pilasters. A concrete first story with large fluted pilasters flanked by small engaged columns frame large plate-glass windows. Above the storefront is a terra cotta entablature with Doric frieze and modillioned cornice. Above the sixth story is a larger identical entablature. Flat roof with unknown roofing material. Located on the corner of Chicago and Clinton Sts.

History: The Joliet National Bank Building was designed by local architect G. Julian Barnes in 1909. The Joliet National Bank was chartered in 1891 and by 1906 their records showed the largest amount of deposits in Joliet. The Order of the White Cross and Christian Science Reading Room were also original tenants. Through to the 1940s the city of Joliet and the E.J. & E. Railroad maintained one floor of office space. This structure, at a later date, supplied office space for W.K.B.B., Joliet Rubber Tire Works, and Arcadia Orchards Co.

The following description from Joliet in Photographs is contemporary with its construction:

This office building [is] fireproof throughout, . . . Every room is separated from all others by fire-proof joints and materials. The Joliet National Bank, owners of the building, will occupy the northwest corner, first floor and basement, with offices above.

Sources

City directories.

"Joliet in Photographs," Supplement to The Joliet News, 1909.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Auditorium Block

Address: 150-60 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1891

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CR

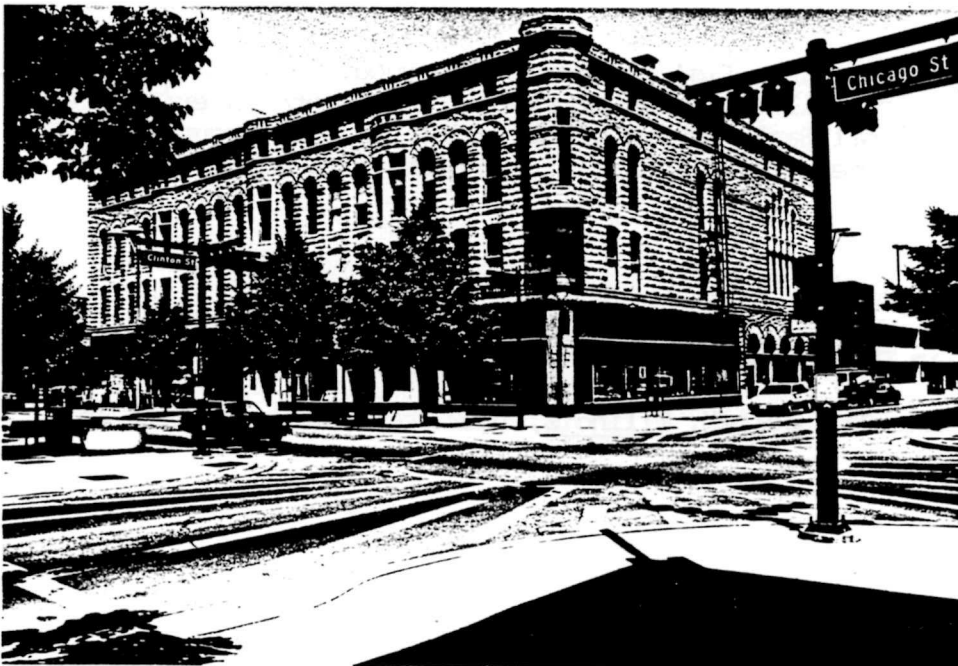
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Barnes, G. Julian

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/4



HABS INVENTORY

Auditorium Block

150-160 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, three-and-one-half stories, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone exterior, structure and foundation. Third floor has segmental arched, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with transom lights surrounded by a continuous hoodmolding. Attic story has fixed-frame windows. The second story has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Storefronts have large, modern, fixed-frame windows. Main entrance is on the west elevation through double aluminum-framed glass doors with a transom-light. The door is surrounded by two granite Corinthian columns set in Joliet limestone. Flat roof of undetermined material with a balustraded parapet. Belt course separates attic from third story. West facade has three slightly projecting bays. Turret is supported on the second floor by a polished granite column. St. John's Universalist Church is attached on the west side of this building, at 5 E. Clinton St.

History: The "Auditorium Block" building was built in 1891 by the locally noted architect, Julian Barnes. This stone building was built by St. John's Universalist Church and housed not only the church, but commercial space to bring revenue back to church to cover operational expenses. The 1895-96 Joliet City Directory was the first to list the occupants of this building. At this time the building contained several physicians offices, a real estate office, a tailor, a general contractor's office, and residences. Subsequent businesses and professionals renting space in the Auditorium Block over the years were: opticians, dentists, surgeons, oculists and aurists, architects, barbers, a telephone company, a millinery, Joliet Flux Co., Odd Fellow's Hall, Stone City Business College, Joliet Crushed Stone Co., Boy Scouts of America, Joliet Music College, Public Health Council Nurses' Agency, Joliet Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, Women's Club of Joliet and the Will County Social Hygiene Clinic.

Sources

Bach, Ira J. A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot. Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981.

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 167-69 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1897?99

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/25



HABS INVENTORY

167-169 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two stories, three bays, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond-brick veneer. First story has large plate glass windows and the second story has three single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet Limestone lug sills and hoodmolds with central sunbursts. Door placement is asymmetrical with two aluminum and glass doors with transom-lights. Glass and aluminum storefront with metal kickplate and angled wooden siding covering the sign band. Massive entablature with a copper cornice and large alternating corbels and medallions framed on both ends by oversized scrolled brackets. A flat roof of undetermined roofing materials. In commercial district of East Joliet.

History: This building was built in the 1890s. Previous to 1895, the building was a multi-family dwelling and in that year's city directory, there was a business, the Columbian Bazaar Co., listed as occupying this address. The building was converted into a meat market, sausage factory, and restaurant in 1900. It remained a restaurant until Connors Brothers Sample Room was listed in the 1904-05 directory.

The Sample Room was in existence until prohibition (1918) after which a bakery and then women's furnishings stores were located in this building. In Joliet of Today, 1906, The Connors Bros. establishment was described as follows:

There is no business that can be surrounded by as much that is charming and beautiful as a high-class sample room. This place was opened three years ago, and is unmistakably a representative place. Every feature is complete, every appointment perfect. The room is finished in English quarter-sawed oak, and leaded glass with steel ceiling, tile flooring, abundant light, handsome mirrors, artistic decorations, elegance and refined taste characterizing every appointment. E.J. & J.J. Connors are enterprising men, and push to success whatever they undertake. They are hosts of affable, tactful temperament, who know just how to make the hour pleasant, and win the favor of all who pass their way. They have the patronage of the refined element of the city, are loyal and liberal citizens in every public endeavor for good.

Sources

City directories.

Joliet of Today, 1906. Joliet: Republished by the Will County Historical Society, Fall 1985. p. 6.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Murray Building

Address: 174-82 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1886,10

Original Use: CH

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/6



HABS INVENTORY

Murray Building

174-182 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, square, two-story, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer and a Joliet limestone foundation. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lug sills and round-arched hoodmolds. The doors are asymmetrically located along the first floor with cast-iron storefronts alternating with modern plate-glass windows along the street. Flat parapet roof with Joliet limestone coping. Truncated corner turret with a continuous Joliet limestone window sill. Joliet limestone nameplate on west elevation engraved with "Murray Bldg 1886".

History: This building was built in two phases, the south section being the earliest, dating from 1886. The upper story of this six-bay original section is intact with the exception of the heavy bracketed cornice visible in early photographs. The three-bay addition was built after the turn of the century and is similar to the original section although it includes a corner turret. This building has always housed both businesses and residences. It was located next to the Monroe Hotel, one of the most prestigious in Joliet, and across the street from the Loughran Building, another large commercial building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 175 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

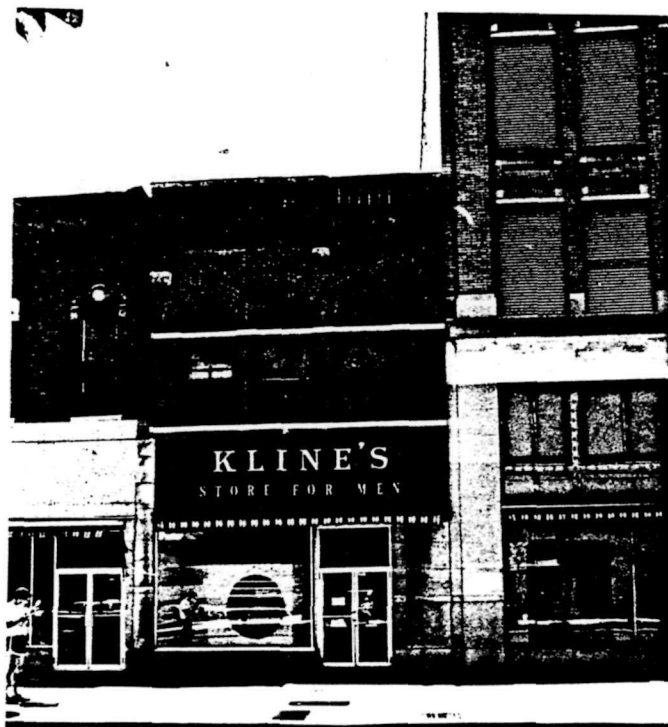
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/24



HABS INVENTORY

175 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, running-bond brick building with load-bearing walls; foundation is not visible. The first floor has a large fixed-frame window. Second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with semi-circular arched transom lights. Flat parapet roof with Joliet limestone coping. Roofing material is not visible. Storefront has a retractable cloth awning. Continuous Joliet limestone lintel and sill. Decorative brick arched over three second story windows. Cornice composed of decorative Joliet limestone, patterned brick work and terra cotta tile.

History: This building is part of a larger Richardsonian Romanesque-inspired building constructed between 1886 and 1891. The earliest known occupants of this building were the Eklund & Peterson Shoe Store on the first floor. A residence was located above the retail space. The building was used entirely for commercial purposes by 1932. A saloon was operated here until prohibition in 1918. The last saloon here was owned by George Sretlecic, President of the National Bottling Co. Various clothing stores operated in the space until the building's current vacancy.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: L. F. Beach Co. Building

Address: 179 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1918 ca

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: steel

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/23



HABS INVENTORY

L. F. Beach Co. Building
179 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, five-story, ten-bay building with running-bond brick facade. Steel-frame construction. The first floor has plate-glass windows, some of which have been boarded up. Second floor has groups of three casement windows. The windows on the remaining floors have been covered with louvered panels. Door placement is symmetrical with two sets of aluminum-framed glass doors. The transom-light area in storefront has been infilled. The ground floor has terra cotta clading. Molding separates the ground floor from the upper stories. Brick pilasters rest on this molding and separate the facades into bays. Decorative limestone cornice with decorative details with brick and limestone coping along the flat parapet roof. This large building is located in the downtown commercial district of east Joliet.

History: Built around 1918, this building originally housed the L.F. Beach Co., a dry goods store followed by Goldblatt Brothers department store. In 1959, Kline's Department Store opened in the building and remained in occupancy until its current vacancy. The building was constructed in about 1918.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 205 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1906?08

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/36



HABS INVENTORY

205 N. Chicago Street

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, running-bond brick-faced building. Brick load-bearing walls. Foundation is not visible. First floor has fixed-frame window with transom. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with large Joliet limestone lintels. Doors asymmetrically placed. Deeply recessed door with glazing south of center. North of center is a wood paneled door with glazing and a transom light. Flat roof with Joliet limestone coping. Roofing material is not visible. Massive Joliet limestone fascia over the tile storefront. Storefront also has a large awning over it. Decorative pilasters frame the building and the cornice. Leaf motif engraved on Joliet limestone at the base of the pilasters. Decorative brickwork below cornice.

History: This building was constructed between 1906 and 1908. Until at least 1927, this building housed commercial ventures on the first floor and apartments on the second. After this period, the building was either vacant or housed only retail businesses. The first known business was the Gem Theater; it was located there until at least 1909, and from then until at least 1912, Ter Beek & Freeman Tailors was located here. The L Bar and Cafe was here until at least 1914. William G. Minard operated a tavern here until 1918 when prohibition shut his doors. By 1921 the entire building was vacant. Before 1923 until at least 1927 Glasgow Tailors were the new occupants. The building, however, was vacated again until 1932. From 1933 until 1934 Frank J. Tezak operated a saloon in this building. The building was vacant again until sometime prior to 1937 when the L Bar tavern was in business here. It stayed open until at least 1942 when the structure was once again vacant.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: The Eagle Building

Address: 212 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1903?04

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/9



HABS INVENTORY

The Eagle Building 212 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, three-story, running-bond-faced brick building. Load-bearing brick walls and foundation. Fixed-frame ribbon windows on the second and third floors, some are tinted while others have boarded-up transom lights or wooden transom panels. Symmetrical glass door with transom light flanked by plate-glass windows with transom lights. Flat roof of undetermined material. Storefront has brick kickplates and a large awning. Beaded metal cornice below parapet wall with a wooden cap.

History: This building was erected in 1903 or 1904. Since its construction this building has housed The Eagle, Inc., a furniture and men's retail clothing store. It also specialized in boys clothing, carpets, linoleum, store and office supplies. Matthias Simonich was president of the store from 1903 until 1927. Frank J. Turk has been president from that time until the present. Sometime after 1945, the store name was changed to Turk Furniture.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Loyal Order of the Moose Building

Address: 225-27 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1922

Original Use: CS

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/6



HABS INVENTORY

Loyal Order of the Moose Building
225-227 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three-story, five-bay, running bond brick-faced building. Load-bearing brick walls and a Joliet limestone foundation. First floor has large fixed-frame windows. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. These have a Joliet limestone continuous sill. Third floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash window with transom lights and Joliet limestone sills. Projecting concrete moosehead between second and third floors. Above the moosehead, on the third floor, are fixed frame or one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Asymmetrical door placement; these glass doors are located north of center. Flat roof with Joliet limestone coping on the parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Brick side piers with Joliet limestone bases. Storefront has a pebble kickplate and fascia. Decorative brick and Joliet limestone pilasters above the storefront. "L O O M" is engraved in Joliet limestone above the moosehead. Joliet limestone and brick cornice.

History: Constructed in 1922 as the Moose Temple, Joliet Lodge #300 Loyal Order of the Moose maintained occupancy at least until 1945. The business portion of the structure housed the Ford-Graham Furniture Company from 1923 until 1937.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co. Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Name: F. W. Hanson Billiards and Pool Hall

Address: 231 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/7



HABS' SURVEY

F. W. Hanson Billiards and Pool Hall 231 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three-story, two-bay, running-bond brick building. Load-bearing brick walls; foundation is not visible. First floor has large fixed-frame windows. The second and third floors both have paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a Joliet limestone continuous sill and keystone flat lintels. Third floor has an arched one-over-one-light sash window. South-of-center glass door with a transom light; located in a recessed entrance. Flat roof with Joliet limestone coping on parapet. Storefront has a tile fascia. Wood cornice. Decorative wood inset pediment flanked by round, Joliet limestone insets with keystones.

History: Constructed between 1909 and 1912, the building was built to house a billiards and pool hall on the first floor. The upper levels were used as residential space. In the 1920s, this building housed a series of small stores including a Millinery Shop and the Mattei Music Shop. The upper levels became rented furnished rooms in 1925 and the Leverne Hotel from 1927 until 1933. In 1933 the Singer Sewing Machine Co. moved in and maintained occupancy through the 1940s.

Sources

City directories.

Sandborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 235 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1891?95

Original Use: I

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/8



HABS SURVEY

235 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, four-story, six-bay, running-bond brick building. Brick structural material. Foundation not visible. Storefront has plate-glass fixed-frame windows. The second and third floors have pairs of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Fourth floor has groups of four one-over-one-light single-hung sash round-arched windows. Two symmetrically placed aluminum doors; one north of center the other south of center. Both of these are recessed with sidelights and transom lights. Flat parapet roof with tile coping. Roofing material is not visible. First-floor storefront area has been resided with metal sheeting. Bays are set between pilasters with tile on top corners and in the inset brick panels. Belt course. Terra cotta modillioned cornice with brick and tile parapet.

History: Built in the 1890s, this corner commercial structure first appears in the 1895-96 Joliet City Directory; the business at this address was Kahn and Alexander, wholesale grocers. In 1896-97, Joseph Turk Furniture Company, a general store, was operating in the building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1898, the building at this time was a corset factory. At the turn of the century, the department store changed names to The Eagle. In 1901-02, the Eagle and Sweet, Orr and Company, a store specializing in shirts, trousers, overalls and coats, occupied this building. By 1904-05, the Eagle relocated and Sweet, Orr and Co. occupied the entire building. Sweet, Orr and Company conducted business in this building until 1925, although between 1916 and 1925 leased part of the building to a variety of businesses including Kimball Piano Store, White Sewing Machine Co., Robinson and Son Clothing, Bertnik Cigar Co. and Streich Manufacturing Co. From 1927 until 1932 Streich Manufacturing Co., a sporting goods store, was the sole occupant of the building. The building sat vacant between 1932 and 1938 when Sweet, Orr and Co. reoccupied the premises. From 1938 until at least 1945, White's Store, a department store, was the only occupant of this building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924, and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Stern Flats

Address: 315-17 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1903?04

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/22



HABS INVENTORY

Stern Flats

315-317 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, square, two-story, load-bearing brick building faced with running-bond brick. A Joliet limestone foundation with raised basement. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The second floor also has segmental-arched one-over-one-light sash windows. Both floors have a Joliet limestone continuous sills; Joliet limestone lintels are either simple or with exaggerated keystones and voussoirs. Asymmetrical wood paneled doors with glazing and semi-circular transom lights. Doors and the central second-story segmental-arched windows have Joliet limestone keystones and voussoirs alternating with brick; Joliet limestone nameplate is engraved with "Stern" over the two central second-story windows. Egg-and-dart terra cotta and Joliet limestone cornice. Flat roof with Joliet limestone coping. Roof material is not visible.

History: This building was erected in 1903 or 1904. From the time of its construction until 1925, the building was known as the Stern Flats. The owners, Ludwig and Maurice L. Stern, resided in the building. They were also the owners of Ludwig and Maurice L. Stern and Son department store. Between 1925 and 1945 the apartment house was referred to as Chrzanowski Flats; the building was owned by John C. Chrzanowski, an engineer with Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. Primarily blue-collar workers resided in this apartment house with such varied jobs as an electrician with the Illinois State Penitentiary, a chef at Hotel Monroe, a janitor at L. Stern and Son, a manager at L. Stern and Son, a bartender, a machinist, a roller, a shipper and a finisher. Up until 1945, the building has always been residential, although for a period in the 1930s and the early 1940s a beauty and barber shop were also housed in the building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924, and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: K.S.K.J. Building

Address: 351 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1938

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: steel

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/23



HABS INVENTORY

K.S.K.J. Building
351 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, three stories, seven-bay facade, stone exterior with steel structure and flat roof. The first story has square one-over-over-light double-hung sash and the upper two stories have four large rectangular one-over-one-light double-hung sash and two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Central entry with large metal double door with reinforced glass, a large transom light with the name "Glavni Urad: K.S.K.J." above it. Above the recessed entrance hangs an ornate lantern with "K.S.K.J.-1894" etched in the glass. Low-relief stone pilasters delineate the bays with low-relief sculpture decorating the roofline frieze. In the center of the frieze is a stone circle with cross in which "K.S.K.J." and "1894" are etched. To the right and left of the circle is low relief of draped garlands and urns with a central stepped parapet.

History: The K.S.K.J. Building is one of the few large scale examples of an Art Deco style building located in the commercial district of East Joliet. It was constructed in 1938 by the Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union, a Roman Catholic fraternal organization, better known as the K.S.K.J. The group moved from a smaller building at 508 N. Chicago St. The K.S.K.J. occupied this structure until the early 1980s when it moved to larger quarters. The upper-level office space has been occupied by lawyers and physicians. The building is presently being used as a day-care center.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co. Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Henneberry Motor Sales Building

Address: 402 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1923?24

Original Use: CA

Present Use: CA

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/25



HABS INVENTORY

Henneberry Motor Sales Building 402 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, square, one-story, seven-bay, running-bond brick building. Load-bearing brick walls and a brick foundation. Glass-block infill in openings of bays. Asymmetrical doors; all of metal construction, one with glazing. Flat roof with parapet and terra cotta coping. Roofing material is not visible. Decorative terra cotta tile panels set in brick.

History: Constructed around 1924, this building housed the Henneberry Motor Sales Co. from 1925 until 1930. In 1932 the Winston Chevrolet Company occupied this location at least until 1945. This long low form is the common type adopted by automobile dealerships.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

Address: 416 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1904

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Brinkman

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 21/12



HABS INVENTORY

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church 416 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, central two-story gable with flanking five-story towers, three bays, both exterior and structural material is Bedford limestone with a Joliet limestone foundation. The central bay consists of a later projecting three-part, one-story addition with pilasters and corbeling. In the front gable end of the original church nave, above this entrance, is a large stained-glass rose window. The roofline of this gable is corbeled. Twin towers have chamfered spires, gables with round windows superimposed over smaller paired Romanesque arches. Directly below the gables are louvered round-arched openings. Two small slits are found on the third level under the arched openings. Stained-glass round-arched windows are found on the second floor of the tower; similar windows have been replaced on the first story. Each tower and turret has a cross finial. Stained-glass round-arched windows are separated by buttressing on the exterior nave wall. Front-gable roof covered with red clay tile. Original nave interior is intact. This church is the focal point of the Slovenian community in the northeast section of Joliet.

History: When the first Slovenians came to Joliet in 1873 they initially attended St. John's parish. Their numbers grew so rapidly, however, that they needed their own church. By May 12, 1891, Reverend Francis Sustersic has founded St. Joseph Parish. The original church was housed in a Romanesque Revival, three-bay Joliet limestone structure. By 1903 the first church was inadequate to house the growing Slovenian community. At this time the present church was built. This church was designed by an architect, Brinkman (first name unknown). According to Father Susateric, "this church must be elaborate and beautiful, a fitting monument to the Slovenian community and to all Slovenes in America." The structure was blessed on October 15, 1905, by area and Slovenian priests.

Sources

Pictorial Directory, St. Joseph's Church, Joliet, Illinois, 1978, ed. Fr. Roman Malvasic and Fr. David Stalzer (Chicago: Concord Studios Ltd. 1978)p.2.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

St. Joseph's Church, Joliet, Illinois, 50th Anniversary, 1891-1941.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Joseph's R.C. Church Rectory

Address: 416 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1915

Original Use: ER

Present Use: ER

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 22/4



HABS INVENTORY

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Rectory 416 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, five bays, running-bond brick with Joliet stone foundation. Dormer window has fixed windows on either side of six-over-one-light double-hung sash window; two small sash windows with fixed leaded-glass in upper light in center of second-story facade, two three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking center windows; four-pane casement windows infill the original porch openings. Center door with transom light and glass-block sidelights. Asphalt hipped-roof with exaggerated overhang. Decorative stone inserts, brick denticulation under simple wood cornice, brick belt course.

History: St. Joseph's Rectory was built in 1915 on the foundation of the 1891 St. Joseph's Church to house the priest ministering the parish. St. Joseph's Church is the center of the Slovenian community.

Sources

Butala, Monsignor M.J. Interview by Frank Brown III, August 14, 1987, Joliet, Illinois.

St. Joseph Church, Joliet, Illinois, Pictorial History. (Chicago, Illinois: Concord Studios Ltd., 1978).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Stonich Building

Address: 429-31 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1910

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/17



HABS INVENTORY

Stonich Building

429-431 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, roughly rectangular, three stories, load-bearing brick walls. Square ten-over-ten-light, twelve-over-twelve-light and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows on third story. Second-story facade has one bay with two one-over-one double-hung sash with fixed window in center with leaded glass transom, and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. All second- and third-story openings have stone lintels, sills and surrounds, some with keystones. Two-story brick oriel on second and third stories at the northwest corner and a second-story oriel on the north elevation. Storefront with five plate-glass fixed-frame windows and off-center, recessed entrance with covered transom light. Single recessed triple-light wooden door at left of facade. Flat roof with stone cornice supporting brick crenellated parapet capped with stone along facade and oriel. Stone panel inscribed "Stonich 1910" set in parapet.

History: This building was constructed in 1910 to house the George Stonich Grocery. In 1916 Mr. Stonich opened a dry goods store followed by the George Stonich Men's Furnishings in 1918. The location was vacant from 1938 until 1940, after which Samuel Roth's Floor Covering occupied the building and remained until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Nemanich Block

Address: 500-04 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/10



HABS INVENTORY

Nemanich Block

500-504 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, square, two-story building. Running bond brick facing over load-bearing brick walls. Foundation is not visible. The first floor has both large fixed-frame and glass-block windows. Second floor has both single and projecting paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a continuous lintel. Asymmetrically placed doors. Flat parapet roof with Joliet limestone coping. Large polygonal oriel on corner over entrance, smaller rectangular oriels on each side. Cast-iron storefront with infill of glass block, plate glass and wood. Set-back brick cornice. Joliet limestone nameplate inset with tile bearing "Nemanich Block."

History: Constructed between 1909 and 1912, this structure originally housed the Clinton Nemanich Jr. Saloon and the Tigar and Plisich Grocery. By 1920 the block consisted of Anton Nemanich and Son Undertakers and Clinton Nemanich Jr. Confectionery. The Nemanich Funeral Home remained in the building through at least 1945. A host of other businesses moved in and out of the other commercial spaces including Jackson and Zimpamic Tavern and Louis J. Chignoli Liquors.

Sources

Joliet City directories.

Sanborn Map, Co., Joliet, Illinois (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: K.S.K.J. Building I

Address: 508 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: CS

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/11



HABS INVENTORY

K.S.K.J. Building 508 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, five-bay building. Bedford limestone exterior, brick structural material and a non-visible foundation. Central wood paneled door with sidelights and transom lights flanked by two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with transom lights on either side. Pilasters flank the door and windows. The pilasters flanking the entrance project slightly and the entablature is inscribed with "K.S.K. Jednote." "URAD" is engraved in the shallow semi-circular niche over the entablature of the door. Limestone panel inscribed with "1909" located in central area of scalloped parapet. Cornice separating the parapet from the remainder of the building has egg-and-dart molding. A finial on each corner of parapet. Flat roof; roofing material is not visible.

History: Constructed in 1909, this small neoclassical structure was the first permanent home of the Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union of the United States of America, more commonly known as the K.S.K.J. The K.S.K.J. was founded in Joliet on April 2, 1894. It was composed of nine local societies of Slovenian Catholics located mainly in the Midwest. A juvenile department, to insure future growth, was formed in 1916 due to the freeze on immigration during World War I. The K.S.K.J. described itself in a 60th Anniversary publication by St. Joseph's Church as "A Sound and Reliable Fraternal Insurance Society." Its membership was opened to men and women from age 16 to 60 and offered spiritual, social and athletic activities. This structure was used by this Catholic fraternal organization through 1938 when they constructed a new building at 351 N. Chicago St. From 1938 through at least 1945 the structure served as the Chauffeurs and Laborers Building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

St. Joseph's Church, Joliet Illinois, 50th Anniversary, 1891-1941.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Slovenic American Printing Co. Building

Address: 510 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/12



HABS INVENTORY

Slovenic American Printing Co. Building
510 N. Chicago St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, three-bay facade, load-bearing six-course common bond brick walls with running-bond brick veneer and a Joliet limestone foundation. Two large opaque multi-light glass block windows. The door placement is symmetrical with a metal door with glass-block sidelights and a boarded-up wooden transom light. The central bay is framed by stone pilasters which flank the entrance capped with a triangular pediment. Corner brick piers with stone bases and capitals. Stone cornice inscribed with "1909." Stepped parapet with unknown roof.

History: Constructed in 1909, this structure was originally occupied by the Slovenic American Printing Co. The Joseph Oliver Barber Shop replaced the printing company in 1925. After a brief vacancy in 1927 the building was occupied by the Sawyer Biscuit Company followed by the Monroe Hatchery.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Simon Setina Building

Address: 527 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1916

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/25



HABS INVENTORY

Simon Setina Building
527 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, trapezoidal, two stories. Load-bearing, five-course common-bond brick walls with running-bond brick facade and a Joliet limestone foundation. The second story has four single rectangular one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking the oriel in the center bay. The oriel is formed by two single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the sides and triple window configuration in the center with two single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking a large, fixed single-light window. The storefront sports two large four light fixed-frame windows, and two doors in an asymmetrical configuration; door on the left side has a boarded-up transom light. Continuous concrete base on which sit four brick pilasters which frame the storefront bays. There are continuous concrete sills and lintels under storefront and second-story windows. Above the oriel a projecting header brick panel bears the name "Simon Setina" and the date "1916" inscribed on a stone inset. Pedimented parapet with concrete coping disguises the flat roof.

History: Constructed in 1916, the original tenant of this building was the Simon Setina Granite Works. It remained under this name until 1921, but this monument business remained on this site in some form until 1942. From 1921 to 1927, it was known as Simon Setina Monuments. From this time until 1930, Setina had a partner named Joseph Slapnicar. Their operation was named Setina & Slapnicar Monuments. The business was known as Joseph Slapnicar Monuments after 1932 to 1942. The monument business was no longer located here after 1942, being replaced by the Slovenian Woman's Union of America Insurance Co. and the Economy Motors garage. These were located here until at least 1945. There have always been apartments on the upper story.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924, 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Sokatch Barbershop, Stipick Jewelry Shop

Address: 553-57 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1927

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/26



HABS INVENTORY

Sokatch Barbershop, Stipick Jewelry Shop
553-557 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, roughly rectangular, two stories, three-bay facade, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick facade. The second story has one triple one-over-one-light double-hung sash and two double one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Three large fixed-frame plate-glass windows on the storefront level with two doors in an asymmetrical configuration with the south door sporting a wood-framed transom-light. Continuous concrete base. Transom light runs the length of the storefront. Vertical stretcher-brick belt course runs width of the facade between the first and second stories. All windows have concrete sills. Projecting bricks (all headers) create panels with inset concrete squares on the corners over the second-story windows. Stepped parapet with concrete coping; center semi-circular panel is inscribed with "1927." Flat roof of undetermined material.

History: Built in 1927, this building has always housed two retail shops on the ground floor with apartments above. The barber shop of John S. Sokatch, one of the original two shops, was located there from the opening of the building in 1927 through at least 1945. Peter W. Stipick, another original tenant, operated a jewelry store in the other commercial space until 1934. Later tenants this shop changed every one or two years. These included confectioneries, an advertising agency and auto glass store.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Slovenian Liquor Co. Building

Address: 601 N. Chicago St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/28



HABS INVENTORY

Slovenian Liquor Co. Building 601 N. Chicago St.

Description: East-facing, trapezoidal, two stories, eight-bay facade, load-bearing brick walls faced with running-bond brick facade. The second story has eight multiple-light glass-block fixed windows with a smaller opening in the center of each which is boarded up. The first floor has seven windows similar in configuration except they are twice the size of those on the second story, and one small window which is completely boarded up. The location of the door is asymmetrical, on the right side of the facade, and has been bricked in. All windows have concrete sills and lintels. There is a concrete belt course between the basement and the first floor and projecting brick pilasters which separate the bays. At the top of each bay is three-tier decorative brickwork, a brick cornice above these bays and concrete coping along the roof line which has a flat roof.

History: This wedged-shape building was constructed between 1909 and 1912. The initial business, Slovenian Liquor Co., was located there until at least 1918. Because of Prohibition the main floor was vacant until circa 1920. At this time, the tenant was the Joliet Flour Co. The next occupant was the Serbian Bakery Co. who used the lower level space from 1923 to 1927. Another baking company, the Columbia Baking Co., was the next occupant; they were there until at least 1945. This building has always had commercial space on the ground floor and apartments above.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Will County Motor Car Co. Building

Address: 64 N. Des Plaines St.

Date: 1918?27

Original Use: CA

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/8



HABS INVENTORY

Will County Motor Car Co. Building
64 N. Des Plaines St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, three-bay, brick facade with Joliet limestone structural walls and foundation. Large infilled opening where display windows and doors were once located. Flat roof of undetermined material. Pedimented parapet roof with concrete caps and decorative inserts. Located off the main streets of Joliet.

History: The facade of this building is dated at shortly after 1918 but the Joliet limestone walls indicates that the supporting structure could be much older, dating back somewhere between 1892 and 1898. The stone building on the site housed numerous livery stables throughout its existence. The Will County Motor Co. was located here during the time the new facade was built, between 1918 and 1927. This facade shows the influence of automobiles on architecture. Large windows were needed to display the vehicles to those passing. Another auto retail business, a plumbing firm, a wholesale meat firm, and an agricultural implements salesroom were subsequent tenants of the building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 2 N. Joliet St.

Date: 1886?91

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CA

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/7



HABS INVENTORY

2 N. Joliet Street

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two-story, load-bearing common-bond brick building. Foundation not visible. First-story facade consists of a large plate-glass window with large piers and a brick kickplate. The second floor has both paired and single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stone hoodmolds with incised sunbursts and sills. Bay on west elevation has three one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The door is located on the chamfered edge. Flat roof with parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Decorative brick cornice encircles the building.

History: Constructed between 1886 and 1891 the first known occupant of 2 North Joliet Street is the William G. Godsall Saloon in 1896. Afterwards it became the Andrew Lindurg Saloon, followed in 1902 by Timothy J. Coyne Coal and Feed, who remained at this site until around 1910. A series of businesses occupied this building: William H. Berst Feed, Hay & Straw; Cohen & Schlensky Produce Market; John Spreitzer Saloon; Joliet Battery Company, 1920-1923; Gowran & Cohn Restaurant; Schuster & Kenny Plumbers; Will County Produce Co. Inc., 1932-1938; and Joliet Agricultural Implement Co., 1938-1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: General Anzeiger Newspaper Building

Address: 65-67 N. Joliet St.

Date: 1899 ca

Original Use: MO

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/12



HABS INVENTORY

General Anzeiger Newspaper Building 65-67 N. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick building faced with running bond. Foundation not visible. Storefront has one plate-glass window with a glass transom light and wooden kickplate. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Wood paneled doors with transom lights north and south of center. Flat roof with parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Decorative brick cornice.

History: Originally the address of this commercial building was 109 N. Joliet St. This brick commercial building replaced a frame building on the site in about 1899. One of the first businesses located in this structure was the General Anzeiger, a German weekly newspaper printed here from 1899 until 1937. It was owned and published by the Richard Zintzsch Co. Zintzsch also operated as a steamship agent around 1932 until about 1942. The Voss Travel Agency replaced Zintzsch's travel agency. As with most commercial buildings at the time, residential quarters were located above the commercial space. The first resident of the building was William Wiemeter, a laborer.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Edw.J.Gavigan & M. T. Cahill & Co. Bldg.

Address: 69-71 N. Joliet St.

Date: 1914 ca

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/11



HABS INVENTORY

Edward J. Gavigan/M. T. Cahill & Co. Building
69-71 N. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, load-bearing brick building faced with white glazed brick. Foundation is not visible. The storefront has large plate-glass windows with metal kickplates and glass transom lights flanking a centrally located door between two brick piers. Second floor has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows between two oriel windows. Flat roof with a parapet. Large simple cornice.

History: This double building was built around 1914. The original address was 111-113 N. Joliet St. The first occupants were a funeral home and a tea, coffee and spice retailer. The undertaker Edward J. Gavigan lived above his place of business. M.T. Cahill & Co., who occupied 113, described itself as importers of teas, coffees and spices and manufacturers and distributors of extracts and baking powders. As in 111, there was a residence above 113. There were no consistent occupants in either this apartment or the commercial space. The funeral home existed in this space until the mid-twentieth century.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet Stowbridge Co. Building

Address: 73 N. Joliet St.

Date: 1891?95

Original Use: I

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 4

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/10



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet Strowbridge Co. Building
73 N. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three-story, six bays, rock-faced coursed ashlar building with Joliet limestone load-bearing walls. Foundation is not visible. The east storefront elevation is infilled with vertical wood siding. North elevation has three rectangular windows which have been boarded up. The second and third floors have round-arched windows which have also been boarded up. Entrance is located west of center. Flat roof with parapet. Decorative cornice.

History: Built in the early 1890s, in 1895-96 this building housed the Joliet Strowbridge Co. Charles S. Young was the president of this company which produced farm machinery, carriages and bicycles. By 1898, however, a clock manufacturer was located at this site and by 1923, an agricultural implement store. The businesses housed in this building are representative of those typically found in this area off the main commercial areas of Joliet.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Voight Bros. Motor Car Co. Showroom

Address: 211 N. Joliet St.

Date: 1921?23

Original Use: CA

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/21



HABS INVENTORY

Voight Bros. Motor Car Co. Showroom
211 N. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one story, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer. Foundation not visible. The storefront windows have been infilled with opaque glass blocks. There are two remaining entrances on the facade. Flat roof with stepped parapet and concrete and brick decorative work. Roofing material not visible. Simple, but decorative, upper facade and cornice. Decorative brick pilasters delineate the bays.

History: This automobile showroom was constructed by 1923 for the Voight Brothers Motor Co. In 1937, after a short vacancy, the White and Indiana Truck Sales Co., followed by Bannon Motor Truck Sales in 1938, replaced the original business. The low, long, brick facade is typical of those used on car dealerships during the early 1920s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Barrett Hardware Co. Building

Address: 65 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/19



HABS INVENTORY

Barrett Hardware Co. Building
65 N. Ottawa

Description: East-facing, rectangular, four stories, three bays, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer and a Joliet limestone foundation. Storefront has fixed-frame windows with metal kickplates. The remaining windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with concrete lintels and sills. In the center of the facade are paired metal and glass doors with transom lights. Flat roof with undetermined roofing. A concrete parapet with denticulated cornice.

History: This building was built in 1909 for the Barrett Hardware Co. Barrett's was established about 1850 and still occupies the upper part of this building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

"Joliet in Photographs," Supplement to the Joliet News (1909).



HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 71 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/20



HABS INVENTORY

71 N. Ottawa St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, running-bond brick veneer. Load-bearing brick walls. Foundation is not visible. The storefront has fixed-frame windows with wooden sills. Second-floor windows have been covered but have header and stretcher brick flat arches. The attic windows have header and stretcher segmental arches creating an arcade across the facade. Glass and metal door with transom light and sidelights is located south of center. Flat parapet roof with Joliet limestone coping. Roofing material is not visible. Board and batten infill in storefront area with a brick kickplate. Painted Joliet limestone belt course. Decorative header and stretcher brick cornice.

History: This commercial building first appeared in the 1895-96 Joliet City Directory with a barber listed as the sole occupant. His shop remained in the building until 1905-06. From 1896-97, other occupants located in the building included the Joliet Morning Post, Post Publishing Company, Home Merchants Trading Stamp Association, Joliet Sunday Star, Christian Science Reading Rooms, the Gerharz Piano Company, a music teacher, and the First Church of Christ Scientists. Later businesses located in the building included Anheuser and Hopper restaurant, 1905-06; Brewster Printing Co., 1906-09; the West Music Co., West Concert Band, and Walter S. West, who sold "Victor and Edison Talking Machines Music, Musical Instruments and a complete stock of records", between 1912 and 1916; the Merchandise Clearing House, from 1916 until 1920; the Wilcox Furniture Company, between 1921 and 1927; Wiswells Music Store, 1933-34; Novak's mens clothing, 1937; Pay Less Mercantile Co., Inc, "purveyors of quality furniture and rugs", 1940.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

Address: 113 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1882

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

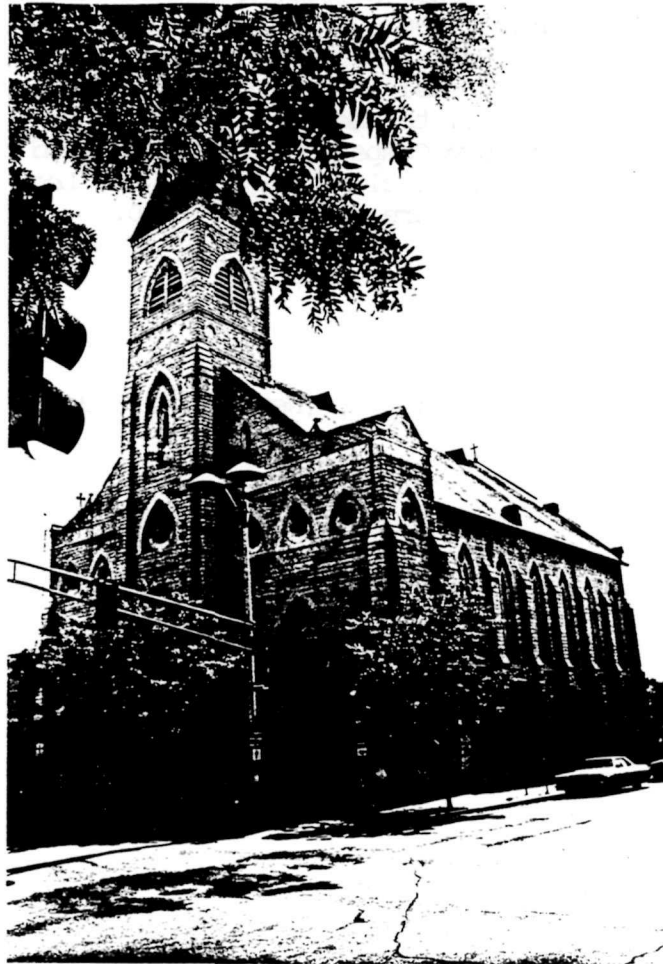
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Boehme, H.F. and Keeley, E.C.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/5



HABS INVENTORY

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church
113 N. Ottawa St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three bays, two-story with projecting central tower. Rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone exterior. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. All openings have smooth-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone pointed-arched hoodmolds. Main door is located in the central tower with sidelights and a trefoil transom light. This entrance is flanked by two bays consisting of a central door with small windows on either side. Above the side bays are three round windows within a pointed arch panel; a lancet window is located over the round window nearest the tower. Lancet windows run across the buttressed body of the church. The buttressed corners are capped with a chamfered spire. The tower sections, separated by belt courses, in descending order display the following motifs: pointed-arch louvered openings, round panels, a lancet window, round window in pointed-arch panel and the main entry. The spire has a gold cross finial.

History: The construction of this building was commenced in 1877; the building was dedicated in 1882. The structure was designed by E.C. Keeley of Brooklyn, New York; the local architect was Hugo Boehme. The construction cost \$70,000. The bell was cast by Meneely & Co., of West Troy, New York, and weighs over 6,000 pounds, the largest in the U.S. in 1897. St. Mary's Parish, traditionally Irish, separated from St. Patrick's Parish in 1868. By 1897, St. Mary's Parish consisted of over 600 families.

Sources

Bach, Ira J. A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot. (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), p. 462.

Joliet Illustrated: Historical, Descriptive and Biographical. (Joliet: Daily Republican, 1897), pp.16-17.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet Public Library

Address: 150 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1902-03

Original Use: PL

Present Use: PL

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: D.H. Burnham & Co.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/21



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet Public Library
150 N. Ottawa St.

Description: West-facing, two-story, L-shaped with three story tower at the joint of the L, smooth-faced random-coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls with Bedford limestone foundation. First floor and second-floor gable ends have Tudor arched windows. All windows have Bedford limestone hoodmolds and sills. Located in the three-story tower at the reentrant angle of the L, the Tudor arched doorway has a metal door with glass panels and semi-circular transom light. Cross-gable roof with parapet; Bedford limestone coping. Asphalt shingle roofing material. Octagonal roof on castellated tower. Polygonal bay projection on the second floor of south elevation. Bow projection on first floor of west elevation. Bedford limestone detailing, including the quoins, denticulated cornice, "Public Library" name plate and "A.D. 1903" datestone. The datestone and name plate are located over the entrance. A statue of Louis Joliet is located in the courtyard.

History: The Joliet Public Library was officially established on March 7, 1876, on the upper floor of Cagwin's Bank Building on the south side of Jefferson Street. The library remained at this location for three years until it moved to the Akin Building on Jefferson Street between Chicago and Ottawa Streets. After three years it was relocated in the Gorman Building on Van Buren Street where it remained until the present library was completed.

Plans for the current library began in the 1890s. The board suggested soliciting funds from Andrew Carnegie for the buildings construction. Colonel John Lambert, a board member and long-time business competitor of Carnegie, violently opposed this suggestion. Lambert candidly stated "I'll be damned if Carnegie will spend any money on a Joliet library." Lambert donated the land for the library, a quarter city block on the southwest corner of Ottawa and Clinton streets valued at \$20,000, plus \$42,285 towards the building fund. Lambert was instrumental in contracting Daniel H. Burnham and Company to design the building. The building was additionally financed with two construction bond issues totaling \$152,000.

The construction contract was awarded to Adam Groth Company of Joliet for \$116,336 on October 7, 1902. Furnishings and construction amounted to \$175,000. The library was open to the public on December 14, 1903. Following the original intentions of the architect, the library leased the second-floor space to municipal and other civic offices, including the Joliet School Board. The municipal offices were the last to leave, in 1967, and the library occupies the entire building.

Sources

Joliet Public Library, "Illinois Vertical File."

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Ottawa Street Methodist Episcopal Church

Address: 200 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1909-10

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

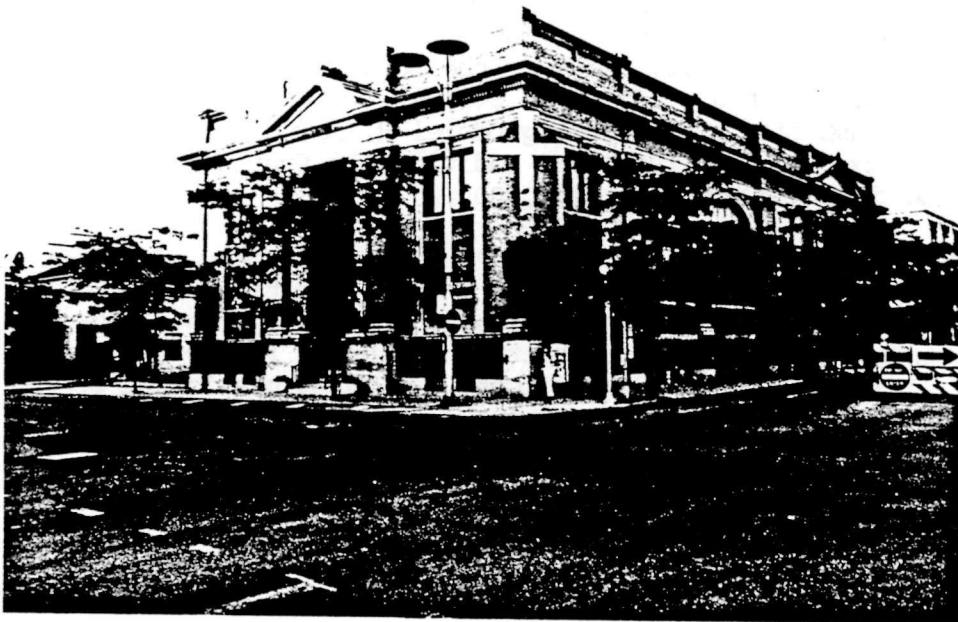
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Barnes, G. Julian

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/31



HABS INVENTORY

Ottawa Street Methodist Episcopal Church 200 N. Ottawa St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three-story, load-bearing brick walls of five course common bond with Bedford limestone detailing. Ionic portico of Bedford limestone. Pediment is supported by two columns and the entablature is inscribed with "For the Glory of God." Major entrance is through two sets of doors in the recess of the portico. A third entrance is located on the south elevation's east corner. It is a smaller-scale version of the portico on the east facade. Its entablature is inscribed with "For the Good of Man." All doors are metal with glazing and transom lights. Second-floor windows on the facade are four-over-two-light fixed-frames with transom lights and Bedford limestone lintels with keystones and sills. The north and south elevations have two-story segmental-arched windows indicating the position of the sanctuary. These and the smaller windows are set between Ionic pilasters. Flat roof with parapet and Bedford limestone coping.

History: Julian Barnes is the architect of this classically inspired fourth Methodist Episcopal Church in Joliet, built in 1909-10. Barnes, a popular architect in Joliet, is known more for his commercial buildings, the Auditorium Block, and large Queen Anne-style residences.

The first church structure was built near present day Ottawa and Washington streets and was sold in 1852. In 1853, the second church was built; it was located on the southeast corner of Ottawa and Clinton Streets. This church burned down on July 29, 1859. The third church was built by 1860. Located on the site of the previous church, this building was sold on January 12, 1909. The cornerstone for the current church was laid on November 21, 1909, with a cornerstone from the previous church. The building was dedicated on November 27, 1910.

Sources

Bach, Ira J. A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs; On Wheel and Foot, (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), p 461-2.

City directories.

Joliet Public Library, Vertical File.

Mrs. J.B. Meacham, Dedicatory Souvenir Directory & Historical Sketch (Joliet, Il.: By the author, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society, 1910).

"Ottawa Street Church begins 150th Anniversary Celebration," Joliet Herald-News, August 5, 1983.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Dinet & Son Clothing Store

Address: 201 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1930 ca

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: steel

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/19



HABS INVENTORY

Dinet and Son Clothing Store
201 N. Ottawa St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, three stories, eleven bays, steel frame with five-course-common-bond brick exterior and a concrete foundation. Storefront has some board-and-batten-covered windows while others are fixed-frame with terra cotta kickplates. Many of the second- and third-floor windows have been covered with louvered shutters; others are casement windows either paired or ribbon windows with a central fixed-frame window with transom-lights. The upper two-story windows have glazed stretcher brick sills and concrete lintels. There are metal doors, with glazing, glass sidelights, transom lights and metal kickplates, on both the south and east elevations and one on the canted edge. Flat roof with stretcher brick-capped parapet; roofing material undetermined. Panels between second and third floor window bays depict crossed swords on shields. Terra cotta-trimmed storefront.

History: This building was constructed around 1930 for the Dinet and Son Clothing Store. The simplicity of the store's exterior illustrates the reduction of detail found in downtown Joliet architecture, during and after the thirties, due to the influence of modern architecture. The clothing store remained in business here until 1950 when Al Bakin's occupied this site. This business had been situated here until recent years.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Chamber of Commerce Club House

Address: 214 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1925

Original Use: CS

Present Use: PS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: brick

Architect: D.H. Burnham & Co.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/32



HABS INVENTORY

Chamber of Commerce Club House
214 N. Ottawa St.

Description: West-facing, square, one-story building with stucco-clad brick structural walls. Recessed, central, three-bay, Tuscan-order loggia with a groin vault. Hanging iron lanterns. The floor is of green and tan patterned cement. Flanking the central bay are paired thirty-two-light casement windows with wrought-iron balconies and recessed transom lights. Above each of these bays are contrasting colored roundels. Quoins separate the central portion of the structure from slightly set back flanking bays. Each bay consists of one thirty-two-light, leaded glass casement window. Decorative panels run along the top of the outer three bays. Flat parapet roof along the outer edges of the structure with hipped skylight covering interior atrium. Parapet is emphasized by Grecian urns. This building is attached on its east elevation to a modern hotel.

History: Conceived in 1924 by a joint committee representing the Joliet Association of Commerce, Joliet Merchant's Association and the Commercial Club, the building was planned, not only to provide quarters for the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, but also to serve as a social club and hall. Land for this structure was purchased from Dr. Harry Woodruff. A committee, headed by T.R. Gerlach, was appointed to secure new members and sell bonds to finance construction. Within a week 1,000 people had been enrolled and \$100,000 raised through the sale of bonds. The building was designed by the son of Daniel Burnham, through the firm of D.H. Burnham and Co. J.B. French was the general contractor. The architectural design was chosen from those submitted by architects from around the country. The building was dedicated on November 4, 1925.

Sources

"Club House for Chamber of Commerce, Joliet, Illinois," American Architect and Building News 128 (December 5, 1925): 517.

Rajala, Hope, "The Sheraton D'Amico Inn," Will County Vertical File, Joliet Public Library, Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet Y.M.C.A.

Address: 215 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1927

Original Use: CS

Present Use: CS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Hoen, R.G.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/20



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet Y.M.C.A.
215 N. Ottawa St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, five stories, load-bearing brick walls with five-course common-bond facing and a Bedford limestone foundation. Rusticated, one-story, five-bay, Bedford limestone entrance with two Tuscan columns supporting a broken pediment with a cartouche inscribed with "YMCA," flanked on each side by two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with decorative wrought iron railings. Central door is metal and glass with fanlight. The remaining first-floor windows are three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with limestone balustrades resting on the sills. Second floor has both one-over-one-light windows with brick flat arches and Bedford limestone keystones, located over the entrance bay, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with mannerist Bedford limestone surrounds. The third and fourth floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with brick flat arches and Bedford limestone sills. Fifth-floor windows, over a Bedford limestone dentilated cornice, are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with Bedford limestone surrounds with keystones. Flat roof with a Bedford limestone capped parapet. Undetermined roofing material. Bedford limestone quoined bays delineate the slightly recessed entrance bay and the corners of the building. The base and the belt course between the first and second stories are carved from Bedford limestone.

History: Constructed in 1927, this structure was and still is the Joliet Y.M.C.A. The design of this neo-classical structure is attributed to R.G. Hoen, an architect about whom little is known. This building has undergone few alterations except for the "Women's" addition on Webster St. in 1950.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Building

Address: 262 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1931-32

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: stone+

Structural Material: steel

Architect: Holabird and Root

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/28



HABS INVENTORY

Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Building 262 N. Ottawa St.

Description: Southeast corner facing north and west. L-shaped, three stories. Steel-frame structure clad in Bedford stone with a granite base. Shallow bay windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on side and in center joined together by metal spandrels. The central bays are slightly resseded and rise through the three stories; flanking three-part one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows lie flush with the facade. The door is asymmetrically set in the right corner of the west facade. A series of flush fluted pilasters support art deco motifs of eagles as the capitals. Buff brick covers the south and east facades. Other decorative work includes eagle motifs on the metal panels between levels. Flat roof with low parapet with geometric forms and stone cap. Stone addition to the south is done in simplified version of original.

History: The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Building was designed by the Chicago firm of Holabird and Root. The Chicago Tribune on May 17, 1931, carried a short article and rendering of the Illinois Bell Telephone-Joliet Office Building. The structure was built in concurrence with Joliet's change to the dial method in 1932. The cornerstone for the new structure was laid on September 29, 1931, and was completed in 1932. Today the office building serves its original function with sympathetic later addition.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York:1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Dominic Gout Grocery Store

Address: 351 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1899

Original Use: CR

Present Use: ER

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/14



HABS INVENTORY

Dominic Gout Grocery Store
351 N. Ottawa St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, two-bay building with brick load-bearing walls. Projecting bay on the second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking a large fixed-frame window; bay is located south of center. Classical swags set on wood panels of bay window. North of this are one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The first floor has prairie-style double-hung sash ribbon windows asymmetrically placed. Door is located north of center and is covered by an extended wooden hood. Windows on south elevation are asymmetrical in placement. Flat roof with a brick cornice.

History: This building was built around 1899 as a commercial building, housing a grocery store owned by Dominic Gout. As with most commercial buildings of the period, residential space was available on the second story. The structure has undergone numerous alterations and various owners. It was acquired by the Mt. Zion Tabernacle in the late 1940s and is currently being used for the parsonage and the educational building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Tezak Florist Shop

Address: 457 N. Ottawa St.

Date: 1923

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/19



HABS INVENTORY

Tezak Florist Shop
457 N. Ottawa St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two story, two bay, load-bearing brick walls with yellow patterned brick facing. Two trebled, three-light windows with concrete sills. Center fixed-frame window and flanking casement windows. Large fixed-frame window on first story to the south of the metal-framed glazed door with transom light. Recessed belt course between first and second stories. Recessed panel with concrete diamond in center and squares in corners over windows. Stepped parapet with concrete coping.

History: Built as a flower shop in 1923 in conjunction with a similarly designed funeral home on the adjacent north lot. Both buildings were built by the Tezak family which still owns both businesses. Residential space occupies the second story.

Sources

Richard Tezak, son of original owner, oral interview by Frank Brown III, June 1987, Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Ivanhoe Apartments

Address: 111 N. Scott St.

Date: 1925?27

Original Use: MO

Present Use: MR

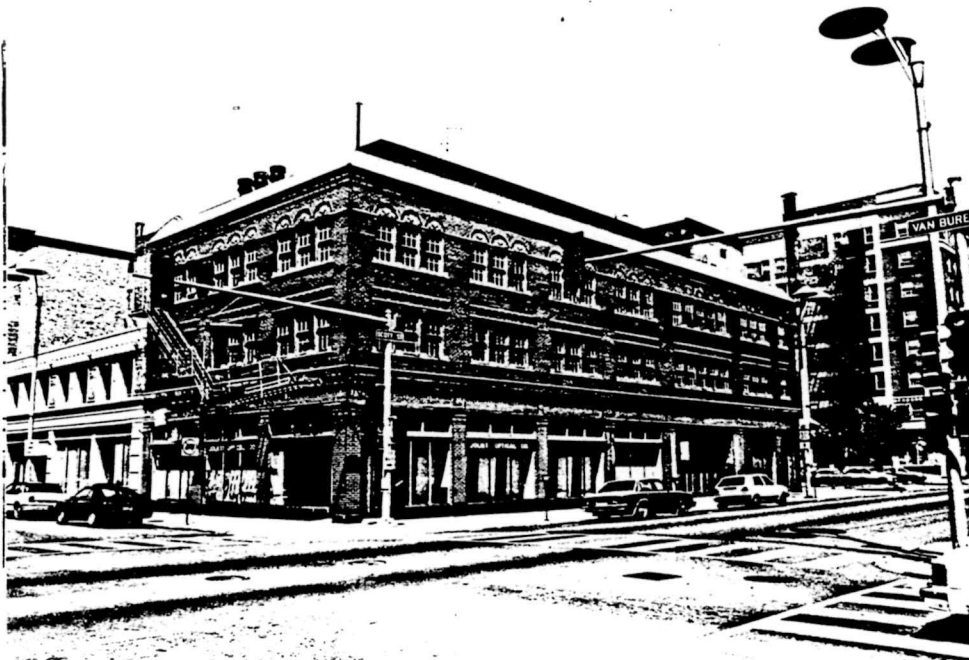
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/32



HABS INVENTORY

Ivanhoe Apartments

111 N. Scott St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three stories, seven-bay facade with three storefronts, load-bearing structural clay tile walls and running-bond brick veneer. On the third story there are five groups of triple six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and one group of five six-over-six-light double-hung sash and one single six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Second story has an identical window configuration and the first story has five large plate-glass fixed windows. The door placement is asymmetrical with a glass and aluminum door with glass transom to the left, four sets of double cast-iron doors with glass lights and large glass transoms overhead and on the far right is a wooden door with twelve lights and a blocked-in lunette-shaped transom window. The building has brick pilasters which terra cotta bases and capitals with separate the individual bays and frame the storefronts and entrances. There is a decorative bracket over the door on the far right side. Above these piers is an ornate belt course with terra cotta medallions. The second-floor windows have terra cotta sills and lintels as do the third floors. Ornamental terra cotta between the second and third stories and projecting brick pilasters between all the windows with terra cotta capitals. Above the third-story rectangular windows are brick arches with geometric designs and a massive terra cotta entablature with a projecting brick cornice. Above this is a ceramic tile flat-topped hipped roof. The terra cotta ornamentation of the building is unusual compared with other such buildings in East Joliet; located on a noisy corner in the downtown commercial district.

History: Constructed between 1925 and 1927, the Ivanhoe Apartments helped form the Rialto Complex. The block-long lobby of the Rialto Theatre cuts through the first floor of this building and exits in its east facade. When the building was constructed it housed the businesses of Honest John Co. Corn Plasters and William B. Porter, Publisher, along with many white-collar residents.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Monroe Real Estate Building

Address: 122-28 N. Scott St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/18



HABS INVENTORY

Monroe Bros. Real Estate Office Building
122-128 N. Scott St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two stories, load-bearing brick walls with running bond brick street elevations. The second floor of the west elevation has four bays, each one consisting of a large central one-over-one-light double-hung sash flanked by narrower one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The second floor north elevation has six irregularly spaced one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Four doors are asymmetrically placed along the west facade. Facing this facade, the left door is a wooden two-light door with glass transom-light and the center, right and far the right-side doors are glass with wood frames and glass transom-lights. Decorative brick pilasters frame the storefront windows and entrances. The far-right storefront windows have glass transom-lights, the middle has no transoms and the left is infilled. Stone belt course serves as a continuous running lintel across the tops of all first-story windows. All windows have stone sills. Directly above the second-story windows is a wide stone entablature, acting as a continuous running lintel. The parapet above the entablature has projecting, rectangular, decorative brickwood panels with stone coping.

History: Constructed between 1908 and 1912, this structure originally housed the offices of Monroe Brothers Real Estate. This firm was an outgrowth of an earlier firm known as Stevens and Monroe, who developed several Joliet subdivisions in the late nineteenth century. The Snapp Cafeteria operated in this building through the end of the 1920s. Other offices located there later included Will County Welfare and the Selective Service Offices. Monroe Brothers remained in occupancy through the 1940s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: United States Post Office

Address: 150 N. Scott St.

Date: 1901-03

Original Use: PC

Present Use: PC

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Taylor, James Knox

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/17



HABS INVENTORY

U.S. Post Office
150 N. Scott St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two stories, five-bay facade, load-bearing. Bedford limestone exterior, structural system and foundation. The National Register nomination describes the building as the following: "The exterior is light colored limestone with granite entrance steps. The entrance is through double doors under a canopy set between two of the four two-story engaged fluted Ionic columns at the front of the building. Above the entrance door canopy, is a transom topped by a curved pediment with a cartouche. The entrance stairs descend between the two center columns to a wide porch-like base set two steps above the sidewalk...The building is topped by a balustrade above the cornice. Directly above the entrance is an elaborate cartouche interrupting the balustrade. The facade of the building is rusticated. The second-floor windows are wood frame eight-over-eight-light double hung with molded sills and back bent trims, decorative shoulders, keystones and supporting corbels. The first story windows are considerably taller than the second story windows...[They] are wood frame eight-over-eight-light double hung with a four pane transom. Those windows have molded sills, back bent trims, decorative shoulders and are topped by a cornice." .The interior features a tile floor, Vermont marble wainscotting, heavy oak columns and paneling and stuccoed ceilings in finely ornamented relief work.

History: The United States Post office in Joliet was constructed between 1901 and 1903, with James Knox Taylor acting as supervising architect. As Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1897-1912), Taylor promoted the concept that government buildings should be monumental and beautiful and should represent the ideals of democracy and high standards of sophistication. Taylor preferred styles derived from the Classics or early America. He also believed in individual designs, and resisted standardization.

On March 3, 1899, Congress appropriated money for the structure. In 1901 the construction contract was awarded to Adam Groth Company and ground was broken later that year. In 1930 an expansion was needed to handle the increased mail volume. Congress appropriated \$185,000 to enlarge the workroom and upgrade the mailing platform. The building has been used as a Post Office until recently when a new structure was completed.

Sources

U.S. Department of The Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "United States Post Office Joliet, Illinois," Washington D.C.

Grosvenor, Beth, Bulletin 13: How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., Fall 1984.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet Tire Market

Address: 158-1/2 N. Scott St.

Date: 1925?26

Original Use: CA

Present Use: V

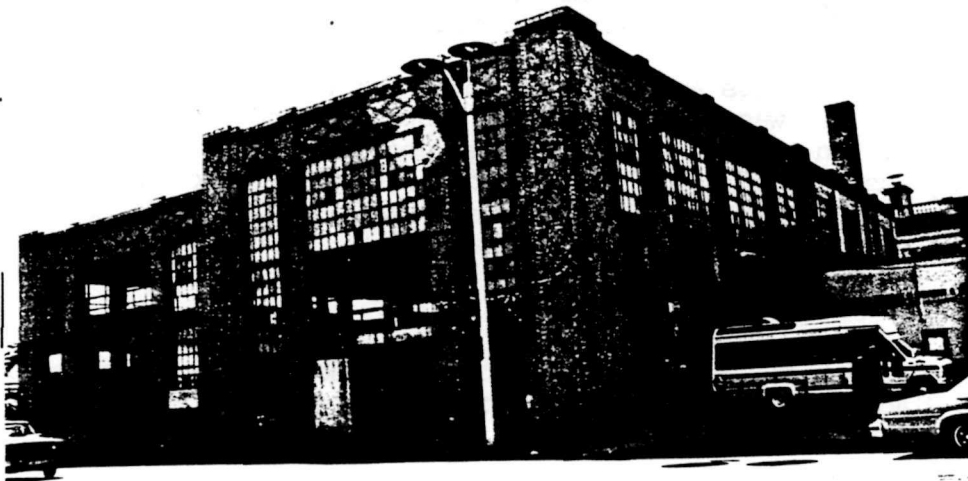
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/15



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet Tire Market
158-1/2 N. Scott St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two stories, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer. The top story has two large bays with awning windows within large, fixed-frame, multi-light windows. The first-story windows are boarded up or missing. Entrance is located on the north facade on the right side. Brick pilasters with diamond patterned brick design are full-height and delineate individual bays. Panels above the second story windows have diamond patterns. Flat roof with undetermined roofing material. Concrete coping around roofline. Later brick and concrete addition to the right of the main block. On the north facade, right of the main block, another possible addition with identical components and details, though smaller in scale.

History: Numerous garages and service stations occupied a brick building previously located on this site. In 1925, this address was vacant, at which time it is believed that that building was replaced by the current steel-frame building. In 1927, Joliet Tire Market was listed as the new building's first occupant. They remained until 1933-34, after which the building remained vacant until 1938 when United Motors Service Division, who sold wholesale auto accessories, occupied it. In 1940, the Trackman Auto Supply and Railway Company also became tenants and all remained there until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49)

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Prima Beverage Co. Building.

Address: 406 N. Scott St.

Date: 1925?27

Original Use: CW

Present Use: CW

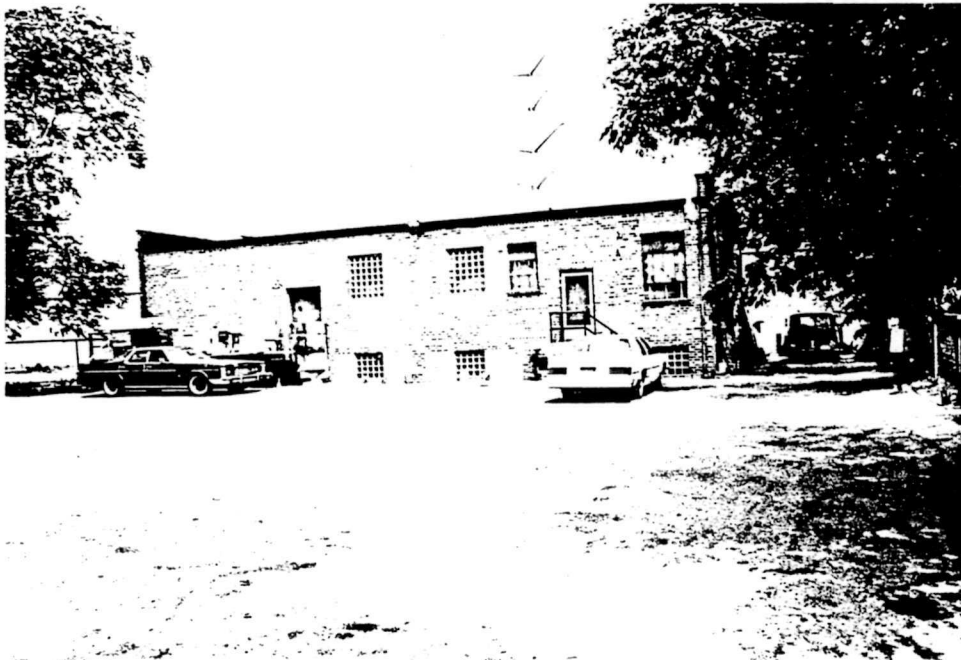
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/16



HABS INVENTORY

Prima Beverage Co. Building
406 N. Scott St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one story, six bays, load-bearing brick, common-bond brick exterior. Two multi-light fixed-frame windows and four glass-block windows. Asymmetrical door placement with loading dock platform to the north with a wooden door and a concrete platform. Simple warehouse structure with no details and a parapet on both the north and south walls. A flat roof covers the building.

History: Constructed around 1927, this building originally housed the Prima Beverage Co. through 1932. The Theodore C. Schnoor Brewers Agent (wholesale beer) occupied the building from 1933 through 1937, after which the tenant was the Joliet Beverage Company. The American Liquor & Beverage Company moved in by 1945 and the duration of their occupancy is not known.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School

Address: 409 N. Scott St.

Date: 1913

Original Use: EP

Present Use: EP

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Wallace, Chas.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/24



HABS INVENTORY

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School 409 N. Scott St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two stories, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer and Joliet limestone foundation. Second story has two recessed bays of three openings infilled with glass blocks with a small window inserted in the bottom of each larger window. The center bay has a large opening infilled with glass block windows with three small windows set into the larger window. The first-story central bay has a large double metal door with glass block sidelights and boarded up arched transom light bearing the name "St. Joseph School-Home of the Nailers." This is flanked by two bays of three single openings infilled with glass blocks. A small window is inserted in the bottom of each larger window. In the center entrance bay there are three small round-arched openings infilled with glass blocks with small windows inserted in the bottom of each larger window. Large brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals flank the entrance. An arched stone lintel over the entrance forms the base for six brick pilasters which frame the three round-arched windows. These pilasters support a broken pediment. Above the second story window is a cross and the two outer full-height brick bays have recessed windows with stone sills. Stone cornice with a triple pedimented brick parapet with stone coping; the center pediment parapet is crowned with a stone cross finial. Recessed brick panels in the parapets. The center panel has a stone inset inscribed "St. Joseph's School." Flat roof. Roofing material is unknown.

History: This building was constructed in 1913 to house the growing number of students in this Slovenian parish. Ferdinand Hall, the original school, was too small and was turning students away. Father Kranjec, the pastor, was the driving force behind the construction of this structure. The architect was Charles Wallace and the general contractor was Henry Latz. The structure was built at the cost of \$32,163. The school was opened in 1914 with 12 classrooms and 641 pupils. Instruction was provided by the Sisters of St. Francis for grades one through eight. In 1914, a two-year commercial high school course was available. This was discontinued in 1919 in favor of the central regional high school.

Sources

Pictorial Directory, St. Joseph Church, Joliet, Illinois, 1978 ed's. Fr. Roman Malansic and Fr. David Stalzer (Chicago: Concord Studios Ltd. 1978)p.2.

St. Joseph's Church, Joliet, Illinois, 50th Anniversary, 1891 to 1941.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Nemanich Building

Address: 467 N. Scott St.

Date: 1915?16

Original Use: MR

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/32



HABS INVENTORY

Nemanich Building

467 N. Scott St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two story, load-bearing brick walls with stretcher bond facade. Second story has large central oriel with denticulated entablature, stylized Corinthian pilasters, panel underneath window. Central bay is flanked by two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone sills and lintels with semi-circular center extensions incised with sunburst patterns. One storefront is intact. Cast-iron lintel with rosettes spans the area over the storefronts. Central door with glazed transom panel separates the two storefronts. The storefront south of the center door is original with continuous glazed transom panels over display windows and central door with transom light. Door is flanked by large fixed wood-framed windows with wooden kickplates. The north storefront has been infilled with brick with a new door with transom light and large picture window. Stepped parapet wall with decorative brick cornice and nameplate bearing "Nemanich." One cast-iron column still intact to south of central door. Located in the East Joliet Slovenian neighborhood.

History: The Joliet Slovenic Bottling Co. operated here after construction in 1915 to at least 1923. The other commercial space was occupied initially by Atnatia Barara, who operated a billiard hall in this building until at least 1940. The building was vacant between 1933 and 1934. Afterward Mrs. Frances Kraus operated a confectionery until at least 1942; she then turned this space into a beauty shop. This building has always had a commercial first floor and a residential second floor.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. George's Serbian Orthodox Church

Address: 502 N. Scott St.

Date: 1928

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10F/9



HABS INVENTORY

St. George's Serbian Orthodox Church 502 N. Scott St.

Description: West-facing, load-bearing brick walls faced with buff-color running-bond brick. Roughly a centrally-planned cruciform shape. Distinct narthex, nave with shallow arms and semi-circular apse. Composed of varying height gable-front blocks capped by gilded onion domes with cross finials, except for apse. The gable-front entry which projects from the narthex is supported by two squat pillars from which springs a semi-circular arch with stone keystone and cross and is topped by a dome. The narthex is a truncated front gabled block with a hipped-roof cupola with an onion dome. The wooden cupola is composed of four squat pillars forming the springing points of semi-circular arches. The covered openings are decorated with simple tracery. Semi-circular stained-glass windows are found above the entry gable (two) and one on east and west sides of the narthex block. These, as all other windows, have stone sills and springing blocks. The nave distinguishes itself from the apse and narthex by pedimented parapet walls and a small indentation. East and west sides of nave have tripartite, semi-circular arched, stained-glass windows. Onion domes rise from center of nave and semi-circular apse. Located on the corner of Scott and Ohio Streets in the Eastern European community.

History: This church was dedicated on November 2, 1928, and had its last service as St. George's Serbian Church on May 1, 1982. The church retains many of the characteristics of the traditional Orthodox-style, exemplified by the striking onion domes. The location of the church in the predominately Slovenian area shows some integration of the Eastern European community during the early twentieth century. The congregation has since moved to Midland Avenue in Joliet, and a pentacostal church occupied this structure in 1983.

Sources

"Activities planned for church's 50th Anniversary," Joliet Herald News October 22, 1978, p.4.

"Farewell Service Sunday at Serbian Church," Joliet Herald News April 24, 1982.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois (New York: 1924-49).

Wood, Bill, "Man Creating Artwork for Unique Church," Joliet Herald News April 25, 1982, p.8.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Morris Shlensky & Co. Building

Address: 1 S. Joliet St.

Date: 1906pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/12



HABS INVENTORY

Morris Shlensky Building 1 S. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond-faced, load-bearing brick building and limestone foundation. The storefront has a fixed-frame window with wood transom panel and a decorative cast-iron lintel. Second floor has one-over-one-light, two-over-one-light and three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. There is one door on the south elevation and one on the chamfered edge. Both of these are wood paneled with transoms lights. The chamfered entrance has glass sidelights as well. Flat roof with concrete capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Limestone watertable. One stretcher brick belt course, one concrete belt course and a partial brick belt course with alternating recessed headers on the east elevation near the cornice line. Flat-roofed turret and a stretcher and header brick cornice.

History: This bulding was built before 1906, when Morris Shlensky, Commission Fruit House, was located here. As a jobber and commission merchant, Shlensky served as a middleman in marketing the produce of area farmers. The business was later listed in the city directories as M. Shlensky and Co. Produce Store. It remained until 1930 when it was replaced by the Kiristal Fruit and Produce Co. In 1932, Joliet Notion Supply Co. Warehouse was opened in the building and remained until 1938. This was subsequently replaced by Quality Stores Co. warehouse.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

Joliet of Today, 1906 (Joliet: Republished by the Will County Historical Society, Fall, 1985).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Joliet Mattress Co. Building

Address: 12 S. Joliet St.

Date: 1920?21

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/9



HABS INVENTORY

Joliet Mattress Co. Building
12 S. Joliet St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, load-bearing building with running-bond facing. Limestone foundation. Facade storefronts consist of one four-pane fixed-frame window with header brick sill. The second floor has one fixed-frame and a triple fixed-frame window. These have header brick segmental-arched lintels and limestone sills. Two wood paneled doors, one north of center and one south of center. Central metal garage door. Flat roof with a limestone capped castellated parapet. Roofing material not visible. Decorative header and stretcher brick cornice. The roundel in the "castle tower" is inscribed with "Pabst Milwaukee".

History: The initial tenant of this structure, built in 1920 or 1921, was the Joliet Mattress Co., located there until 1937. The building was vacant in 1938, but was occupied in 1940 by the John J. Fitz Auto Repair Shop. This business was changed to the Fitz Brake Service in 1942.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924, 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Fred H. Fritz Wholesale Meats Building

Address: 15 S. Joliet St.

Date: 1924

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CA

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/13



HABS INVENTORY

Fred H. Fritz Wholesale Meats Building
15 S. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one-story, load-bearing brick building with running-bond facing. Limestone foundation. First story facade consists of one large garage with a cast-iron lintel which stretches the length of the facade and a north-of-center wood paneled door. Front corner buttresses rise above the parapet. Flat roof with tile capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Large, rectangular, cement-block addition on south elevation.

History: Sanborn Maps indicate this structure was built in 1924. In 1925 Fred H. Fritz, a wholesale meat manufacturer, was the sole occupant. His business remained in this building until sometime between 1942 and 1945, after which it was vacant.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 25 S. Joliet St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/10



HABS INVENTORY

25 S. Joliet St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three-story, running-bond brick. Limestone structural material and foundation. The storefront has fixed-frame windows with the transom-light area boarded-up. Second and third floors consist of paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels and sills separated by brick pilasters. The metal door with glazing and a glass transom light is located south of center. Flat roof with concrete-capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. One limestone and two concrete belt courses. Smooth-faced ashlar stone quoining on corners of facade. Decorative concrete cornice with contrasting diamond-patterned brickwork below. Small, one-story, common-bond brick addition with a flat asphalt-covered roof on the south elevation.

History: The building dates before 1886 with a later brick facade. The history before 1908 is uncertain, but after this time P.E. Holstrom Co., wholesale grocers, were located at this site. A wholesale grocery continued operating here until after World War II.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Name: Carlson Hagger Service Station

Address: 50 S. Scott St.

Date: 1939?40

Original Use: CA

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/20



HABS INVENTORY

Carlson Hagger Service Station
50 S. Scott St.

Description: Northwest-facing, polygonal, one story, load-bearing limestone exterior. The symmetrical main facade has two large plate-glass fixed windows flanking a wooden door with glazing and wooden transom light. The entrance is framed by stepped pilasters with a central pedimented parapet and small metal marquee. Stepped cornice along the edge of the flat roof. Stepped pilasters mark the main three bays. It is located on the corner of Scott and Jefferson streets in front of Union Station.

History: This gas station dates from 1939-40. Although an excellent example of the Art Deco style, the building is sympathetic to the Beaux Arts Union Station in front of which it stands, through the use of similar materials, i.e., Bedford limestone. From 1939 until at least 1945 the establishment of Carlson Hagger Service Station occupied the building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 7 W. Cass St.

Date: 1886?91

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

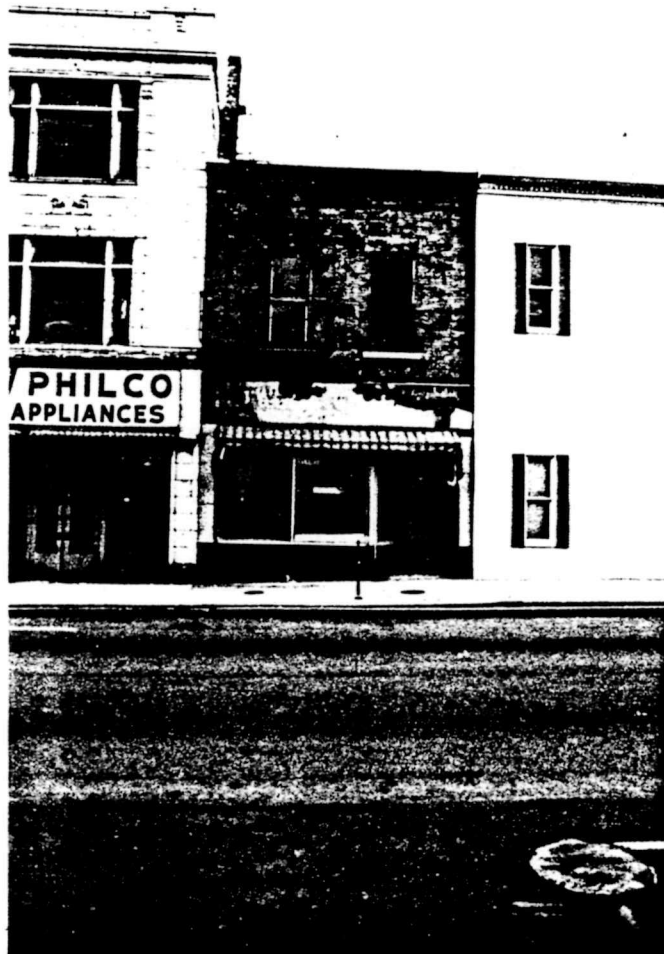
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/34



HABS INVENTORY

7 W. Cass Street

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two story, two bays, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond facing. Two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills above large metal-framed plate-glass storefront. Entry on west side. First story is faced with carrara glass tiles. There is a decorative brick cornice with a stone cap. First-floor interior has pressed tin ceiling. Located in the middle of a city block.

History: This building was built in the late 1880s. The first listing for this location appears in 1895 with a P.H. McCarthy residing above his barber shop. McCarthy remained here until 1912 when the William G. Minard Cafeteria opened. After a vacancy in 1923, the location served as a meat market and restaurant before being connected with another store around the corner, forming an L-shape.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York:1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: White Store

Address: 9 W. Cass St.

Date: 1929

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: terra cott

Structural Material: concrete

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/33



HABS INVENTORY

White Store

9 W. Cass St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, three stories, four bays. Brick and concrete load-bearing walls with terra cotta facing. Four tripartite windows with transoms extend across the second- and third-story facades. Panels of garlands are between second and third stories. Corinthian pilasters flank the windows and a string course runs beneath the second-story windows. Storefronts with large plate-glass and recessed double doors with transom lights located on the outer edges of the storefronts and are recessed. Flat roof with terra cotta parapet with medallions set over the termination point of the pilasters.

History: Built in 1929, this store originally housed the White Store, named for the white terra cotta facade. By 1937 the White Store had outgrown the building and moved two blocks. The building was then used as the Goldblatt Brothers Annex Furniture department up into the 1950s. The structure now houses By-Rite Furniture and Appliances.

Sources

City Directories.

Sandborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York 1924 and 1924-49)

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Public Service Building

Address: 22 W. Cass St.

Date: 1928

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: steel

Architect: Van Holst, H.

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/22



HABS INVENTORY

Public Service Building 22 W. Cass St.

Description: Southeast corner, rectangular, three-story building. Steel frame clad with Bedford limestone and a terrazzo marble base. Tinted windows have replaced the original, but the decorative metal surrounds remain. Three-over-three-light fixed-frame windows on west elevation. Central door has a transom light and sidelights. Second entrance on the far south side of the west facade. Pilasters on the inner portion of the facade are topped with geometric, highly stylized, capitals filled with Art Deco relief carvings of light bulbs. A geometric-patterned belt course runs under the third-story windows. The pilasters carry a highly stylized cornice inlaid with glass tiles. "Public Service" on tile is found on the north facade. A series of metal and glass sconces emulating abalone are found on the pilasters along the first floor. Flat roof. The original interior remains in a vestibule and hall accessed from Ottawa St. entrance. Remaining decorative elements consist of decorative brass-framed glass doors and Art Deco brass radiator grills, letter box and elevator doors. Original stepped ceiling with recessed lights.

History: This building is the best example of the Art Deco style in Joliet, displaying most features indicative of the style. The building was designed by H.V. Van Holst and is dated between 1927 and 1930. The building first appears in the 1930 city directory as the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois Building. Subsequently other utility company offices were located in the building. In 1932, the Utility Securities (Public Utility Investments) was also located in this building. In 1933-34 the Electric Light and Power Co. had their offices there and remained until at least 1945. The main space has been redesigned and currently accommodates a bank, while office space occupies the remainder of the building.

Sources

City directories.

"A Pocket Guide to the Architectural Heritage of Downtown Joliet." DDC Main Street INC., August 1986.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Terminal Building

Address: 59 W. Clinton St.

Date: 1919?20

Original Use: CO

Present Use: MO

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/13



HABS INVENTORY

Terminal Building 59 W. Clinton St.

Description: Rectangular, two stories, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond brick veneer and a limestone foundation. Three-over-one-light casement windows set in various groupings of one, two or three sets on the south facade and sets of two or three on the east facade. Large plate-glass windows on the first level. Main entrance under fourth bay from the left on the south side. Modern door with transom-light and sidelights. Doors are set at random intervals according to store placement. Terra cotta door and window surrounds are Sullivanesque in design. Flat roof ending with terra cotta cornice carried on scrolled brackets. Brick parapet is capped with terra cotta.

History: This building was built around 1920 when it was known as the Terminal Building. The building in this year housed the bus depot and other businesses affiliated with transportation and farming-related activities. These offices, such as the Farmers Assistance Bureaus, remained in the building until at least 1945. A limestone building has been incorporated in the far west portion of this structure. This earlier building housed the Joliet Y.M.C.A. A new facade was grafted to the stone building, unifying the facades of the old and new buildings.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Renkenberger's Super Service Station

Address: 69 W. Clinton St.

Date: 1938 ca

Original Use: CA

Present Use: CA

Exterior Material: metal

Structural Material: conc. blk.

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 4/16



HABS INVENTORY

Renkenberger's Super Service Station 69 W. Clinton St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one story, four bays, load-bearing concrete-block construction with metal exterior. The building exterior is divided by a stylized downward tapering buttress into business and automotive sections. The original fenestration in the business section consisted of large fixed plate-glass metal-framed windows with transom-lights. The public entry is a metal-framed glass door with transom-light. The automotive section is dominated by three garage doors. Between these are metal-framed glass doors and transom lights. The restroom doors are found on the west side. The metal shed roof overhangs the main body of the structure.

History: This building was built by 1938, when it was listed in the city directory as Renkenberger's Super Service Station. By 1940, it had become Bundy's Down Town Super Service Filling Station. Situated on the corner of N. Joliet and Clinton Streets near several of the early automobile showrooms, this was one of the few gas stations in the downtown area.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Public Service of Ill. Sub-Station 97

Address: 50 W. Jackson St.

Date: 1939

Original Use: I

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/15



HABS INVENTORY

Public Service of Northern Illinois, Sub-Station 97
50 W. Jackson St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, one-story building with common bond brick load-bearing walls. Central double doors set under a large industrial glass window flanked by narrow industrial windows. Large pilasters are capped with stylized tile capitals. Flat parapet roof with stone cornice and coping. Patterned brickwork immediately below cornice.

History: This building, built in 1939, was initially an electric sub-station for Public Service of Northern Illinois. Its elaborate exterior ornamentation is in keeping with similar public buildings during this period. By the early 1960s this company became part of the Commonwealth Edison Co. and this structure continued to function as a sub-station. It provides electricity for area residents and industries.

Sources

Chambers, William T. "A Geographical Study of Joliet, Illinois" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1926).

"Electric Service in Chicago Suburbs," Electrical World, 61 (June 7, 1913): 1243-1254.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, "Public Service of Northern Illinois (Commonwealth Edison Co.) Electric Sub-Station," Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Public Service Co. of N. Ill. Office Bldg

Address: 57 W. Jackson St.

Date: 1917-18

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/15



HABS INVENTORY

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois Office Building
57 W. Jackson St.

Description: South-facing, two-story, load-bearing brick walls with dark brown running-bond veneer. Steel-frame construction with concrete flat roof. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sashes with heavy concrete lintels. Entry is east of center with semi-circular concrete surrounds. The door is wood paneled with sidelights. Triple window over door with brick arch similar to doorway. Entry flanked by a paired window to the west and three single windows to east. Second story has single six-pane awning windows over those on first floor. Four brick stringcourses at second-story window height and two brick corbels on either of entry bay.

History: Built in 1917-1918, this building served as offices for the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois. The original brick and stone power house is attached to the north side of the building and the 1939 power station is across the street. This office area is more ornate in contrast to the older power station. This industry provided power for many of the residences and industries in the surrounding area.

Sources

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, August 1986.

Chambers, William T., "A Geographical Study of Joliet, Illinois". Phd. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1926.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Public Service Co. of N. Ill. Powerhouse

Address: 57-1/2 W. Jackson St.

Date: 1891?98

Original Use: I

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone**

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/16



HABS INVENTORY

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois Powerhouse
57-1/2 W. Jackson St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two story, nine bays. Stone foundation with stone and brick load-bearing walls. Eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows on second story. First-story windows have brick infill but their Joliet limestone lug sills still exist. One door and two loading areas have been added. Roof is not visible. Located on the bank of the Desplaines River.

History: This was the site of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois Joliet powerhouse and used as such until the completion of the 1939 powerhouse located across Jackson St. After this the building was used as a repair shop by the power company until 1982. This company provided power for many of the residences and industries in the surrounding area. The lower stone portion of the structure date between 1891 and 1898.

Sources

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER Inventory, August 1986.

Chambers, William T., "A Geographical Study of Joliet, Illinois" (Ph. D dissertation, University of Chicago, 1926).

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (new York: 1898, 1924. 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Cutting Building

Address: 19 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1897

Original Use: CO

Present Use: CO

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: brick

Architect: Barnes, John H.

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/35



HABS INVENTORY

Cutting Building

19 W. Jefferson St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, four-story, rock-faced coursed ashlar limestone facade. Brick structural material with a limestone foundation. Facade is divided into two bays by rounded stone piers on the third and fourth floors. The bay west of center has a foliate-filled pedimented parapet over a round arch containing paired recessed round-arched windows. Foliate designs fill the area between the arch and the lintels. A cornice separates the second and third floors. Altered first-story facade with entrance. Second and third floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with limestone lintels. The fourth floor has the same type of windows except that two of them have rusticated and smooth-faced limestone lintels. Flat roof with unknown roofing material. Brick sides with irregularly spaced windows on all floors.

History: The Cutting Building, constructed in 1897, was designed by local architect John H. Barnes in the Romanesque Revival form. From 1897 until 1927 the building had numerous professional offices. From 1932 until at least 1945 this building housed the Majestic Hotel. In the early 1940s the building also housed M.A. Felman Co. and The Boston Store Department Store annexations.

Sources

City directories.

A Pocket Guide to the Architectural Heritage of Downtown Joliet, DDC Mainstreet Inc., August 1986.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 23-39 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1926?28

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: terra cott

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 7/22



HABS INVENTORY

23-39 W. Jefferson Street

Directions: East-facing, rectangular, one-story, terra cotta-clad building. Brick structural material. The storefront has single, paired and banded fixed-frame windows. These rectangular windows are located in arched openings with the arched areas boarded-over. There are six wood paneled doors with transom lights on the east elevation, one on the chamfered edge and two on the south elevation. Flat roof with stepped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Terra cotta decorative panels over exterior piers.

History: Constructed between 1926 and 1928 over an underground parking garage, the structure has been used for many retail and entertainment businesses such as the Eden Restuarant, Coney Island Lunch, McGrath Office Equipment and Glasgow tailor and Clothiers. The unique shape of this building results from the railroad tracks cutting across this parcel of land at an angle.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Will Co. Bank Bldg. (Chalstrom Building)

Address: 50 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1925?27

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/6



HABS INVENTORY

Will County Bank Building 50 W. Jefferson St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, four-story, smooth-faced coursed ashlar Bedford limestone building. Steel-frame construction; foundation is visible. The first story has single or banded fixed-frame windows with center hopper transom. Windows are trebled with a fixed-frame central window flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Bedford limestone sills. Two doors on north elevation and one south of center on east elevation. Metal-framed glass doors with transom lights and scroll bracketed entablatures. Pilasters divide bays of windows on second through fourth floors except on the north elevation where two engaged Tuscan columns replace the pilasters. Flat roof with parapet. Molded Bedford limestone cornice. Roofing material not visible. Rectangular two-story addition with flat roof and parapet attached to west elevation.

History: Initially called the Will County Bank Building, this building was constructed between 1925 and 1927. It housed the Will County Bank and numerous professional offices. Between 1938 and 1942 the name was changed to the Chalstrom Building. The building has been used by the Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Joliet and many professional offices from that time to the present.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Connors Building

Address: 101-05 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1886pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone**

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/3



HABS INVENTORY

Connors Building

101-105 W. Jefferson St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, three-story building with ten bays. Exterior materials include coursed ashlar Joliet limestone; running-bond brick and stucco. Joliet limestone structural material and foundation. The storefront has plate-glass windows. Second-floor windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash, some with Joliet limestone hoodmolds and sills or header and stretcher brick segmental arches. This structure has three doors on the facade, two west of center and one on the chamfered edge. All of these are metal with glass panels and one on the chamfered end has a transom-light. Flat roof with parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Decorative Joliet limestone or header brick cornice. Partial Joliet limestone belt course. Lava stone lower panel. Decorated truncated turret on the west corner.

History: Built before 1886, this building housed a second-hand goods store, a watchmaker, a saloon and a shooting gallery in 1896. In 1923, the major function of this structure, known as Schoettes Hall Trade Union Bldg., was to house the offices of various trade unions. These included the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, Painters and Decorators Union, Carpenters Hall International and Local Carpenters Union. A grocery, Consumers Sanitary Stores, and Dr. J. T. Connors dentist's office were also located in the building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 125-27 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1891?96

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/4



HABS INVENTORY

125-27 W. Jefferson St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with four bays. Joliet limestone structural material and foundation. The storefront has paired fixed-frame windows with wooden kickplates. Second floor has paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stretcher and header brick segmental-arched lintels and sills. Central wood paneled door with transom light and glass block sidelights. Flat roof with parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Board and batten storefront. Decorative bracketed cornice. Joliet limestone belt course and decorative stretcher brickwork. Polygonal truncated decorated turret.

History: This building dates from the mid-1890s. In 1896, it housed a post office, a physician's office and two residents, George Goss and L. Kennedy. In 1923 the building was used as the U.S. Hotel run by Frank Morati. William C. Sanford's bakery and Herman Hirsch's clothing store were located there at this time. This edifice no longer functions as a hotel, but presently houses a pet shop and has previously held other commercial ventures.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 131 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1886pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 4

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/5



HABS INVENTORY

131 W. Jefferson St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, smooth-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. Storefront composed of fixed-frame ribbon windows. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone round-arched hoodmolds and sills. West-of-center wood paneled door with transom light. Flat parapet roof with undetermined roofing material. Board and batten storefront. Second story has rusticated Joliet limestone quoins. Joliet limestone modillioned cornice.

History: In 1896, a cigar shop and billiards room was housed in this structure, which was built before 1886. In 1923 it housed a florist shop on the first floor and Frank Donohue, an employee of the shop, on the second.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Constedaras Restaurant

Address: 135 W. Jefferson St.

Date: 1924?25

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick+

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 3/7



HABS INVENTORY

Constedaras Restaurant

135 W. Jefferson St.

Description: South-facing, L-shaped, two-story, running-bond brick building. Joliet limestone structure. Foundation is not visible. Storefront composed of fixed-frame windows. Central metal door with glass panels. Flat roof with a pedimented parapet and tile and concrete coping. Roofing material is not visible. Concrete chimney on southwest portion of ell.

History: This building is dated between 1923 and 1925 and is first mentioned in 1925 as a restaurant owned by Andrew Constedaras. From 1927 until 1930, George Vidalakis ran a restaurant here followed by Louis Cotsonis, who owned the restaurant in 1932. In 1933-1934, the Muentnick Mathias Beer Retailers occupied this structure. By 1935, Jensens Bakery was the occupant. From 1936 until 1938, the building remained vacant until Olroyd and Phelps opened a radio store. The building was vacant again in 1940, and afterwards, until at least 1945, Jefferson Billiards was located here.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Stevens Manufacturing Co.

Address: 115 W. Lafayette St.

Date: 1895 ca

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/11



HABS INVENTORY

Stevens Manufacturing Co.
115 W. Lafayette Co.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story. Rough-faced Joliet limestone load-bearing walls with shed roof. Three paired semi-circular arched windows infilled with glass blocks with continuous head molding. Large openings flank central door on first story facade re-sided with yellow brick. Denticulated stone cornice. One-story metal addition on west side. Positioned near the railroad tracks.

History: Built about 1895, the building was listed in the 1899-1900 Joliet City Directory as the Stevens Manufacturing Co., which sold farm implements. In 1901-02, Chas S. Seaver, Wholesale Grocers, occupied the building along with the Triumph Adjustable Stove Pipe Co. From 1904-05 until 1925, Robert Pilcher, sellers of woodenware, shared the building with the South Bend Paper Co. Between 1925 and 1945 the Robert Pilcher Paper Co. was the sole occupant of the building.

Sources

Joliet City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 16 W. Van Buren St.

Date: 1898?99

Original Use: MO

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/5



HABS INVENTORY

16 W. Van Buren St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, three stories, two bays. Brick load-bearing walls clad with ashlar stone. Third story has six arched one-over-one-light metal-frame windows; second story has six one-over-one-light metal-frame windows. Windows on both stories are set in two groups of three. First-story facade was redesigned in 1986; this facade is composed of glazed double doors with fanlight set to the left side of three large fixed-frame round-arched windows. The first floor is edged with iron pilasters and entablature which carry the three giant composite order pilasters carry the large metal entablature. Low asphalt roof. Set on plaza which used to be street.

History: Constructed in 1898 or 1899, this building housed Vance Fitzgibbons Furniture on the ground floor, the Elks Hall on the second floor and the Castle Hall for the Knights of Pythias on the third floor. During the 1920s and 1930s this building housed the Peoples Spiritualist Church, Wiswell's Furniture and the Big Chief Grocery. The upper hall housed Alpine Hall Dance Studio. In 1936 the Mode Theater opened, containing 750 seats. The theater remained at this site until 1981.

Sources

City directories.

"Mode Theater Being Renovated," Joliet Herald-News, July 14, 1985.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Christ Church Episcopal Church

Address: 75 W. Van Buren St.

Date: 1885-87

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Allen, Frank Shaver

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/6



HABS INVENTORY

Christ Episcopal Church 75 W. Van Buren St.

Description: South-facing, L-shaped, two-story, 120' x 60', load-bearing Joliet limestone walls. Front-gable slate roof. A pointed-arched arcaded vestibule stretches across the facade with a projecting gable, containing the central door immediately flanked by two small Gothic windows. Doors are also located at either end of the vestibule facing east and west. Flanking the projecting gable are pointed-arch arcades with four openings and granite columns. The body of the church is in the traditional basilican form of raised nave and lower side aisles. The main gable is decorated with a rose window enclosed by a blind Gothic arch with blind arcade below. The roof is carried on rows of stained-glass clerestory windows on the east and west sides. Along the exterior side aisle walls are stained-glass windows articulated by Joliet limestone buttressing. The Joliet limestone bell tower with crenellated parapet springs from the inner joint of the church and parish hall. The parish hall is three bays wide with casement windows. The lower level is articulated by an open Gothic arcade which stretches across to the parsonage to create a small cloistered area. The interior is red oak. The ceiling is planked and utilizes open tie beams. The altar is Gothic in form and is of red oak. Red oak Gothic arches with clustered columns separates the nave from the aisles.

History: Christ Church was the first of many buildings in Joliet designed by F.S. Allen (1860-1930). Allen was a prolific Midwest and California architect; many of his buildings, especially schools, are on the National Register. The church is a good example of late nineteenth-century, Gothic/Romanesque Revival design. Construction began in 1885 and the building was dedicated in January of 1887. This church's congregation was formed in 1835 and has included many of Joliet's more prominent families. This is the third home for this parish. Seating capacity for this structure is about 700. The parsonage is attached by an arcade.

Sources

Joliet Illustrated: Historical, Descriptive and Biographical (Joliet: Daily Republican, 1897), p. 16.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Christ Episcopal Church," Washington D.C.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Christ Church Episcopal Parsonage

Address: 75 W. Van Buren St.

Date: 1886 ca

Original Use: ER

Present Use: ER

Exterior Material: stone*+

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Allen, Frank Shaver

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 6/7



HABS INVENTORY

Christ Episcopal Church Parsonage 75 W. Van Buren St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, four-bay building with load-bearing Joliet limestone first floor. The second-story is wood frame clad with wood shingles. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in the central two bays with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in tower on east side. West end bay is a recessed arched porch. First-floor door is set asymmetrically to the west. An open pointed-arch arcade continues from the parish house. A small arched window is to the east of the door. East of this there is a large arched opening with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows flanking a large central fixed-frame window topped by a fanlight. This building is attached to the east side of Christ Episcopal Church.

History: The parsonage was designed and built in conjunction with the Christ Episcopal Church by F.S. Allen at the age of 24. The exterior of the parsonage differs from the perspective shown in the Inland Architect in February 1885; the building constructed is in the Queen Anne style as opposed to the Gothic building that was proposed. This building is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style using the indigenous Joliet limestone and decorative wood shingles. The parsonage has remained virtually unchanged since its construction.

Sources

Joliet Illustrated: Historical, Descriptive and Biographical (Joliet: Daily Republican, 1897), p.16.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Christ Episcopal Church," Washington, D.C.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Downey Bros. Horseshoers Building

Address: 116 W. Washington St.

Date: 1875pre

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CW

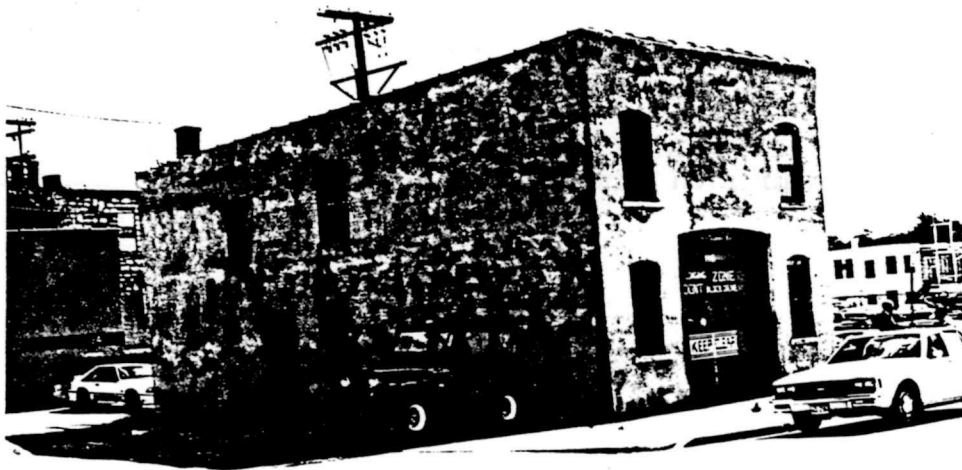
Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 8/9



HABS INVENTORY

Downey Bros. Horseshoers Building
116 W. Washington St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two story, three bays, load-bearing brick walls covered with stucco. Garage door in central bay, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with brick segmental-arched openings flanking the door on both stories. Various shaped segmental-arched windows on other elevations. Shed roof with asphalt covering.

History: A structure, basically the same shape but of different structural materials, had been located on this site prior to 1875. This has made the history of this building somewhat confused. The initial structural material was listed as "special" on the 1886 Sanborn Map, as opposed to later Sanborn Maps which refer to the building as either brick or stucco. Downey Bros. Horseshoers was the occupant first listed in the Joliet city directories and remained at this site until 1912 when it became Downey & Son Blacksmiths. Downey & Son Blacksmiths were located here until 1932 when the building was vacated. The Coca-Cola Bottling Co. used this structure as a warehouse around 1937 but the building was again vacant in 1940.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

WEST SIDE SURVEY AREA

List of Buildings Surveyed
West Side Survey Area
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Address		Date of Construction	Original Use	Present Use	Exterior Material	Structural Material	Rating
503	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	BX
505	N. Bluff St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
507	N. Bluff St.	1924?49	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
508	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
511	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
513	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
516	N. Bluff St.	1895pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
524	N. Bluff St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
528	N. Bluff St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
540	N. Bluff St.	1908?12	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
541	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
543	N. Bluff St.	1909?12	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
544	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
602	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	CR	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
604	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
606	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
608	N. Bluff St.	1905?08	RS	RS	brick	brick	5
610	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	V	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
612	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
616	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
618	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
624	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
627	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
631	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
633	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
635	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
637	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
641	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
643	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL

645	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
647	N. Bluff St.	1924?49	RS	RS	wd shingle	wood frame	BX
649	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
651	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
653	N. Bluff St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
3	N. Broadway	1923?25	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	5
6	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
10	N. Broadway	1873pre	RS	RS	brick	brick	5
12	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
14	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
16	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
18	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
20	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
26 -28	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
30 -32	N. Broadway	1927?30	RM	RM	brick	wood frame	5
101	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RM	brick	brick	BX
102	N. Broadway	1943	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
107	N. Broadway	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
111	N. Broadway	1884pre	RS	RM	wd shingle	wood frame	5
200	N. Broadway	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
201	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
203	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
205	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	AL
206	N. Broadway	1882	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	1
207	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
210	N. Broadway	1870?72	RS	RM	stucco	wood frame	5
211	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
213	N. Broadway	1925?27	RM	RM	brick	wood frame	5
216	N. Broadway	1902	EP	PH	stone*	stone	1
217	N. Broadway	1891?98	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
218	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
221	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
223	N. Broadway	1900 ca	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
225	N. Broadway	1850 ca	RS	RS	stone*	stone	4
300 -04	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
306	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
310	N. Broadway	1870s	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
317	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
321	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
323	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	BX

327	N. Broadway	1886pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
353	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	EP	aluminum	wood frame	AL
405	N. Broadway	1863pre	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
409	N. Broadway	1909?12	RS	RS	brick	brick	5
411	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
413 -15	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
417 -19	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
421	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	wd shingle	wood frame	5
423	N. Broadway	1923?24	RM	RM	brick	wood frame	5
425	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
429	N. Broadway	1924?49	CA	CO	vert wd sd	brick	AL
500	N. Broadway	1916?18	I	CR	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	5
501	N. Broadway	1898?24	MR	CO	brick	brick	BX
505	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
511	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
515	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
519	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
523	N. Broadway	1855?89	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
524	N. Broadway	1898?24	CR	CR	brick	brick	BX
600	N. Broadway	1851?75	RS	RM	stucco	stone	5
601	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
602	N. Broadway	1851?75	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
603	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
605	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
606	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
607	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
609	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	AL
610 -12	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	clapboard	wood frame	AL
611	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
614	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
615	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
617	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
618	N. Broadway	1898pre	CR	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
619	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
622	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
623	N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	AL
650	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
651	N. Broadway	1924?49	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
653 -55	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
654 -56	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL

657	-59	N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
658		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
660		N. Broadway	1924?49	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
661		N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
663		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
665		N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
668		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
669		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
673		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
674		N. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
706		N. Broadway	1898?24	RS	EP	brick	brick	BX
708		N. Broadway	1907	EC	EC	brick	brick	1
20		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
22		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
24		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
26		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
112	-14	N. Center St.	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
116	-18	N. Center St.	1924?49	I	CA	brick	brick	BX
200		N. Center St.	1908?12	CR	CR	brick	brick	5
202		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	brick	AL
204		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RM	stucco	wood frame	BX
212	-14	N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
216		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
254		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
256		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
258		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	AL
306		N. Center St.	1909?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
310		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
312		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
314		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
316		N. Center St.	1906?08	RS	V	clapboard	wood frame	5
318		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
326		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
330		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
332		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
402		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
404		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RM	wd shingle	wood frame	BX
406		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
410		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
412	-14	N. Center St.	1898?24	CR	MR	brick	brick	BX

416		N. Center St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
420		N. Center St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
528		N. Center St.	1928?30	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	5
606		N. Center St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
608		N. Center St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
612		N. Center St.	1924pre	RS	RS	wd shingle	wood frame	BX
700		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	AL
702		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
704		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
705		N. Center St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
708		N. Center St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
714		N. Center St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
706		N. Fetz Ave.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
711		N. Fetz Ave.	1945	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
4	-6	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
5		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
6		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
7		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
8		N. Hickory St.	1925?27	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
10		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
12		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
14		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RM	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
16		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	brick	BX
19		N. Hickory St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
21		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
25		N. Hickory St.	1925 ca	RM	RM	brick	wood frame	5
27		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
29		N. Hickory St.	1895pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
31		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
33		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
34		N. Hickory St.	1925	EP	EP	brick	brick	1
109		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
111		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
112		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
113	-23	N. Hickory St.	1890	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
116		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
201		N. Hickory St.	1875pre	RS	RS	brick	brick	5
205		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
206		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
208		N. Hickory St.	1909?12	RS	RS	brick	brick	5

209		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
210		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
212		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
213		N. Hickory St.	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
214	-16	N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
217		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
218	-20	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RM	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
219		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
221		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
222		N. Hickory St.	1899 ca	RM	RM	clapboard	wood frame	5
224		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	stucco	stone	AL
225		N. Hickory St.	1893	RS	RM	stone	stone	3
228		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
303		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
305		N. Hickory St.	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
309		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
311		N. Hickory St.	1886?89	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
312		N. Hickory St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
314		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
315		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
316	-18	N. Hickory St.	1891?95	RM	RM	clapboard	wood frame	5
319	-21	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
320	-22	N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RM	RM	clapboard	wood frame	BX
323		N. Hickory St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
324	-26	N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RM	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
350	-52	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
351		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
353		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
355		N. Hickory St.	1886pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
357		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
358	-60	N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
359	-61	N. Hickory St.	1891?98	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
363		N. Hickory St.	1886pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
367	-69	N. Hickory St.	1891?98	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
368		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
370		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
372		N. Hickory St.	1897?99	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
373		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	CR	MR	brick	brick	BX
374		N. Hickory St.	1915?18	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	5
376		N. Hickory St.	1886?91	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL

400		N. Hickory St.	1866	EC	EC	stone*	stone	1
411		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
412		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
413		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
414	-16	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	stucco	wood frame	BX
417		N. Hickory St.	1875pre	RS	V	stone*	stone	3
418		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
420		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
422	-24	N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
423		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
425		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
426		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
500		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
502	-04	N. Hickory St.	1900?01	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
503	-05	N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RM	RM	brick	wood frame	BX
506	-08	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
509		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	V	vinyl	wood frame	AL
510		N. Hickory St.	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
511		N. Hickory St.	1909	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
512		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
513		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
514		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	V	asphalt	wood frame	AL
515		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
519	-21	N. Hickory St.	1895pre	RS	RM	stone*	stone	3
520		N. Hickory St.	1895pre	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
601	-03	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
602		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
605		N. Hickory St.	1912?14	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	5
606		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
607		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
610		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
611		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	AL
613		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
614		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
617	-19	N. Hickory St.	1898?24	CR	MR	brick	brick	BX
621	-29	N. Hickory St.	1902?03	MR	MR	brick	brick	5
624		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
650		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
652		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
653		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX

657		N. Hickory St.	1895pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame 5
658		N. Hickory St.	1875	CW	CR	vinyl	wood frame AL
659		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	stone	wood frame AL
660		N. Hickory St.	1869?74	RS	CR	vinyl	wood frame AL
663		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame AL
666		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame AL
700		N. Hickory St.	1898?24	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame BX
704		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame AL
705		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame BX
707	-09	N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame AL
708		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame AL
711		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame AL
712		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame AL
713		N. Hickory St.	1924?49	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame AL
714		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
715		N. Hickory St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame AL
717	-19	N. Hickory St.	1924?49	CT	CR	brick	conc. blk. AL
200		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame AL
203		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
206		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
215		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	V	asphalt	wood frame AL
217		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame AL
219		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
221		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
302		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame AL
306		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vert wd sd	wood frame AL
309		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame AL
310		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame AL
312		N. Pine St.	1895 ca	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame 5
313		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	V	clapboard	wood frame BX
314		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame AL
316	-18	N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame AL
317		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	clapboard	wood frame AL
319		N. Pine St.	1920 ca	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame 5
321	-23	N. Pine St.	1908?12	RM	RM	brick	wood frame 5
322		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame AL
326		N. Pine St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame BX
327	-29	N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	clapboard	wood frame BX
328	-30	N. Pine St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	wood frame BX
331		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	V	clapboard	wood frame AL

332	-34	N. Pine St.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
333		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
336		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
337		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
338		N. Pine St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
339	-41	N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
340		N. Pine St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	AL
342	-44	N. Pine St.	1898pre	CR	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
343	-45	N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
347		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	BX
348		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
349		N. Pine St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
400		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
401	-03	N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
402		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
404		N. Summit St.	1884pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
405		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
407		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
408		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
409		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
410		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
412		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
413		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
414		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
415		N. Summit St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
416		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
417		N. Summit St.	1924?49	CA	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
418		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
420		N. Summit St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
422		N. Summit St.	1924?49	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
502		N. Summit St.	1886pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
504		N. Summit St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
508		N. Summit St.	1891?98	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
512		N. Summit St.	1886?91	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
515		N. Summit St.	1875pre	I	V	stone*	stone	1
519		N. Summit St.	1891?98	C	CR	brick	brick	5
604		N. Summit St.	1912?14	RS	RM	brick	wood frame	5
607		N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
609		N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
612		N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL

615	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
616	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
617	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
654	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
660	N. Summit St.	1889pre	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
662	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
666	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
702	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
704	N. Summit St.	1921?23	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
708	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
710	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
716	N. Summit St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
604	N. Vista Ln.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
608	N. Vista Ln.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
612	N. Vista Ln.	1898pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
616 -18	N. Vista Ln.	1908?12	RS	RM	brick	brick	5
702	N. Vista Ln.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
704	N. Vista Ln.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	brick	AL
708	N. Vista Ln.	1920?21	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
710	N. Vista Ln.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
714	N. Vista Ln.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
1	S. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
3	S. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
5	S. Broadway	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
7	S. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
9	S. Broadway	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
17	S. Center St.	1891	RS	CR	stone*	stone	3
153	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
159	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
161	W. Bridge St.	1916?18	RS	RS	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	5
206	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
208 -10	W. Bridge St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
258	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
260	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
262	W. Bridge St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
263	W. Bridge St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
310	W. Bridge St.	1887?89	RS	EP	stone*	stone	3
312	W. Bridge St.	1896?97	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
315	W. Bridge St.	1890?95	RS	RM	clapboard	wood frame	5
206	W. Division St.	1891?98	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL

260		W. Division St.	1949	ER	ER	brick	conc. blk.	1
300		W. Division St.	1898?99	MR	MR	brick	brick	5
308		W. Division St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
310		W. Division St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
312		W. Division St.	1898pre	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
316		W. Division St.	1898pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
317		W. Division St.	1915?16	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	5
319		W. Division St.	1915?16	RS	RS	stucco	wood frame	5
339		W. Jefferson St.	1898pre	CR	CR	brick	brick	AL
358	-68	W. Jefferson St.	1924?49	CR	CR	brick	stone	BX
382		W. Jefferson St.	1924?49	CR	CR	brick	brick	AL
1		W. Lafayette St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
304		W. Lafayette St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
203		W. Lime St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
204		W. Lime St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
257		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
301		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
303		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
305		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
306		W. Lime St.	1913?14	RS	RS	brick	brick	5
307		W. Lime St.	1924pre	CA	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
308		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
309		W. Lime St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
310		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
312		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RM	RS	brick	brick	BX
313		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
315		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
316		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
317		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
318		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
319		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
322	-24	W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
323		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
325		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
326	-28	W. Lime St.	1924pre	MR	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
330		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
332		W. Lime St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
158		W. Marble St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
251		W. Marble St.	1898?24	CR	RM	brick	brick	BX
253		W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL

256	W. Marble St.	1850 ca	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
257	W. Marble St.	1895pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
300	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
301	W. Marble St.	1884?89	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
305	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RM	brick	brick	BX
306	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
307	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
309	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RM	aluminum	wood frame	AL
310	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
311 -13	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
314	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
315	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
316	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
317	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
318	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
319	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	BX
321	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
322	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
323	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
324	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
325	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
327	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
328	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
329	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
330	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
331	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
333	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
334	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
335	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
336	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
337	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
339	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
340	W. Marble St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
341	W. Marble St.	1914pre	RS	RM	stone*	stone	3
303	W. Marion St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL
305	W. Marion St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
261	W. Oneida St.	1898?24	RM	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
311	W. Oneida St.	1924pre	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
314	W. Oneida St.	1898pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
315	W. Oneida St.	1924pre	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL

316		W. Oneida St.	1898pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
357		W. Oneida St.	1898?24	RS	RM	asphalt	wood frame	AL
363		W. Oneida St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
152		W. Ruby St.	1907	MR	CR	brick	brick	5
156		W. Ruby St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
158		W. Ruby St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
160		W. Ruby St.	1898?24	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
162		W. Ruby St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
166		W. Ruby St.	1912?14	CR	V	conc. blk.	stone	5
252		W. Ruby St.	1898?24	CR	CR	brick	brick	BX
256	-58	W. Ruby St.	1924?49	CR	CR	brick	conc. blk.	BX
260		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	CR	CR	conc. blk.	conc. blk.	BX
270		W. Ruby St.	1924?49	CR	CR	brick	conc. blk.	BX
300	-02	W. Ruby St.	1924pre	CR	V	brick	brick	BX
304		W. Ruby St.	1924?49	CR	CR	brick	brick	BX
310		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RM	V	brick	brick	BX
312		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
314		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
316		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RS	RM	brick	brick	BX
330		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
332		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	CR	CR	brick	wood frame	AL
336		W. Ruby St.	1924?49	CR	CR	clapboard	wood frame	AL
338		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
342		W. Ruby St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
324		W. Spring St.	1886pre	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
325		W. Spring St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
356		W. Spring St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
357		W. Spring St.	1898?24	RM	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
156		W. Stone St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
157		W. Stone St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
158		W. Stone St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
159		W. Stone St.	1854?67	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
160		W. Stone St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
161		W. Stone St.	1906?08	RS	RS	stone*	stone	3
207		W. Stone St.	1898?24	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
256		W. Stone St.	1898pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
259		W. Stone St.	1914	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
303	-07	W. Stone St.	1914?16	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
309		W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
311		W. Stone St.	1948	RS	RS	vinyl	wood frame	AL

313	W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
314	W. Stone St.	1898?24	RS	RS	vert wd sd	wood frame	AL
315	W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	AL
316	W. Stone St.	1924?49	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
318	W. Stone St.	1924?49	RS	RS	asphalt	wood frame	AL
320	W. Stone St.	1924?25	RS	RS	clapboard	wood frame	5
321 -23	W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RM	vinyl	wood frame	AL
322	W. Stone St.	1924?49	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
324	W. Stone St.	1924?49	RS	RS	brick	wood frame	BX
325 -27	W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
329	W. Stone St.	1924pre	RS	RS	asbestos	wood frame	AL
256 -58	Western Ave.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
259	Western Ave.	1898?24	RS	RM	asbestos	wood frame	AL
305	Western Ave.	1886pre	RS	RS	aluminum	wood frame	AL
307	Western Ave.	1886pre	RS	RM	stucco	wood frame	AL
351 -53	Western Ave.	1905?08	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
357	Western Ave.	1898?24	RM	MR	brick	wood frame	AL
359	Western Ave.	1898?24	RS	MR	asphalt	wood frame	AL
360 -62	Western Ave.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
363 -67	Western Ave.	1922	CR	RM	brick	brick	5
364	Western Ave.	1912?14	RM	RM	brick	brick	5
368	Western Ave.	1898?24	RM	RM	brick	brick	BX
373	Western Ave.	1924	CH	CH	brick	steel	5
377	Western Ave.	1898?24	MR	CR	brick	brick	AL

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 516 N. Bluff St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 9/27



HABS INVENTORY

516 N. Bluff St.

Description: West-facing, L-shaped with one-story porch in the L, one-and-a-half-story, gable front, three bays, clapboard over wood frame on a Joliet limestone foundation. Trefoil window in gable, a pair of two-over-two-light windows on the north side facing the side-entry door. Asphalt roof. One-story pedimented entry porch with decorative wood shingles in the gable, Eastlake trim and turned posts. Back of the building directly faces the Des Plaines River.

History: Constructed sometime before 1895, this house first appears under the name of J.H. Meyers, who was employed as a house mover. The home then passed into the hands of the Edward Taylor House Moving Co. and was used as an office from 1914 through 1918. After this the building was acquired by the Babich family and they resided here until 1938, when the house began to change owners rapidly.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Wiles, Arthur, House

Address: 540 N. Bluff St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 9/23



HABS INVENTORY

Arthur Wiles House 540 N. Bluff St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, clapboard over wood frame with a Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash window in front gable, one-over-one-light double-hung sash window on either side of central door. Tin front gable roof. Full, one-story, turned post porch.

History: Arthur Wiles, a machine operator, is the first known resident of this cottage on Bluff St. He lived here from 1912 until his death around 1933. His widow, Amena, continued living in the house to 1937. After a brief vacancy in 1938, the Nicholas Surbar family owned the house. Evelyn L. Surbar was a maid and Emery M. Surbar was a molder. The address for this house was previously 710 N. Bluff St.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Smith, Edward, House

Address: 543 N. Bluff St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 9/35



HABS INVENTORY

Edward Smith House
543 N. Bluff St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one-story, Joliet limestone basement, three bays. Clapboard over wood frame. Front facade has a single one-over-one-light and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in the main section. Single one-over-one-light double-hung sash window in the recessed addition. The door is centrally located and flanked by two, small, two-over-two-light windows. Side-gable roof covered with asphalt. Located near the river.

History: This building was built between 1909 and 1912. The first occupant was Edward Smith, who ran the City Market. He was first listed as living there in 1912 but had moved from this location by 1914. Fred, a laborer, and Dorothy Rothlisberger were the next occupants who lived there for any length of time. They resided there in the early 1930s. After this, Anton G. and Mary Katz lived here until at least 1945. He worked as a clerk at the American Institute of Laundry. This building has been, for the most part, a single-family home, with the average occupancy being one or two years.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Vicich, Joseph, House

Address: 608 N. Bluff St.

Date: 1905?08

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 9/18



HABS INVENTORY

John Vicich House 608 N. Bluff St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half story, three-bay, stretcher-bond facing, brick construction with a Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash window in gable front. Segmental-arched one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on either side of central door. Asphalt front-gable roof with full one-story porch.

History: This worker's cottage was built around 1908 near St. Mary's Nativity Church, in a primarily Croatian neighborhood. The first tenants of this house were almost exclusively laborers, with surnames of Vicich, Seinkovicz, Krommarich and Tezak (checker for the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad). After 1923, many residents had German surnames, for example, Klobucher and Spiers. The occupants of the house changed frequently until Spiers lived there at least until 1945. He was employed as coalman then a driver for Lyons Bros. Lumber.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Schoettes, Henry, House

Address: 3 N. Broadway

Date: 1923?25

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/15



HABS INVENTORY

Henry Schoettes House

3 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, one-story, running-bond brick building with four bays. Wood-frame construction on a concrete foundation. Twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash and four part ribbon window with concrete sills. North-of-center wood paneled door. Cross-hipped asphalt-shingled, roof. Bungalow with an inset porch north of center with four concrete-capped piers adorned with diamond shaped concrete insets.

History: This large bungalow was built around 1924 for Henry Schoettes whose family lived in the house until 1934. Subsequently the house was occupied by Mrs. Joseph M. McGary until after World War II.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Edwin Porter House

Address: 10 N. Broadway

Date: 1873pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 5/4



HABS INVENTORY

Edwin Porter House 10 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, L-shaped, two-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick building laid in common bond with six stretcher row per header row. Limestone foundation. Both stories have fixed-frame windows with leaded glass transom lights and limestone hoodmolds and sills. wood paneled with side lights and leaded glass transom light lies south of center. Low pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves over a decorative bracketed cornice. Low pitched porch roof is supported by three square concrete piers of a later period. A one story brick projection with bay window is attached to the south elevation. The side porch has been infilled with decorative wood shingles.

History: Built before 1873, this imposing Italianate residence was built for Edwin Porter, proprietor of the Joliet Eagle Brewery located at 136 S. Bluff St. The house was located just west of the brewery (now demolished). Porter also owned the "Boss" Quarries which were located at 140-42 S. Bluff St. The house remained in the Porter family until at least 1923. Since then it has been used as both single and multiple family residences.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

Combination Atlas Map of Will County, 1873 (Elgin: Thompson Bros & Burr, 1873).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Funk Apartment House

Address: 30-32 N. Broadway

Date: 1927?30

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 5/11



HABS INVENTORY

30-32 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with four bays. Wood-frame construction on a concrete foundation. The first floor has either paired four-over-one-light double-hung sash or trebled ribbon windows. All have concrete sills. The second floor has pairs of either four-over-one-light or three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, also having concrete sills. Centrally located, wood paneled door. Flat roof with concrete-capped stepped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Decorative L- and diamond-shaped concrete inlays in brick. Hipped-roof porch, north of center. Asphalt shingled roof supported by square concrete-capped brick piers.

History: A wood-frame structure dated before 1884 stood on the site until sometime between 1927 and 1930. It is believed at this time that the building was demolished and the current brick duplex was erected in its place. Samuel Funk, a pipefitter, and his family were the principal occupants from 1914 until 1933-34.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924, and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church

Address: 102 N. Broadway

Date: 1943

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Kambouros, Theodore

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/13



HABS INVENTORY

All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church

102 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, rough-faced Joliet limestone, load-bearing building with three bays. Concrete foundation. All windows are round-arched fixed-frame stained glass with concrete lintels and lug-sills. Center wood paneled door. Cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Three-bay pedimented loggia supported by Corinthian columns between two three-story square towers. Both towers have round-arched louvered openings and asphalt-shingled hip roofs with concrete cross finials. Concrete belt course on towers. Bull's-eye window in pediment. Rectangular Bedford limestone addition on south elevation.

History: All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church was founded in 1916, in a house adjacent to the present church (now the church parking lot). The standing church was built in 1943 and reconstructed in 1979. A Chicago architect, Theodore Kambouros, was responsible for the traditional Greek Orthodox design. The church was the center of the emerging Greek community after the turn of the twentieth century.

Sources

Cassis, William, Presbyter of All Saints Hellenic Orthodox Church.
Interview by Frank Brown III, August 17, 1987, Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 111 N. Broadway

Date: 1884pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: wd shingle

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/10



HABS INVENTORY

111 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, square, two-and-one-half-story, wood shingle building with three bays. Wood-frame construction and concrete block foundation. The first floor has six-over-six-light and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Second floor has two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The wood paneled door is north of center. Cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Louvered vent in gable end. Two brick chimneys. Porch, north of center, has a pedimented entrance with an asphalt shingle roof supported by three square piers covered with wood shingles. Porch partially enclosed. One-story addition on north, side-gable roof. Board and batten clad structure west of building with an asphalt roof.

History: Romaine J. Curtiss, the earliest known resident at this address, was a physician who lived in this house from 1884 through 1886. The building stayed in the Curtiss family until at least 1906. Around 1901 this structure was divided into apartments. The structure fluctuated from multiple- to single-family housing until 1932. At this time Edward F. Dames, an undertaker, lived here and operated a funeral home here until at least 1945. During this period the building was owned by John C. Barnhardt.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Wilsonia Apartment House

Address: 200 N. Broadway

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/2



HABS INVENTORY

Wilsonia Apartment House 200 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, five bays. Common-bond load-bearing brick building. Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with either stone or header brick segmental arch lintels and stone sills. Second floor has similar window arrangement except there are three fixed-frame windows over the pedimented entrance. Center wood paneled door with one sidelight located north of entrance. Flat roof with stone-capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Stone water table. Pedimented entrance is supported by four Ionic columns. "Wilsonian" is carved in entablature. Stone belt course and a decorative brick cornice. The roof corners are embellished with urns on carved stone bases.

History: The Wilsonia Apartment House was built between 1908 and 1912. It is described by Ira Bach, in Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs, as "an elegant turn-of-the-century four-flat with precise brick work and neat Bedford limestone trim. It indicates that the high land value called for a multi-family structure and that, by the turn of the century, such structures were accepted by people who wished to live in an area which probably still contained some elegance of the earlier period."

The first occupants were Mrs. Emily Chadwick, Harry F. Leach, manager of F. W. Woolworth Company, Calvin D. O'Callahan, the assistant city engineer, and Frank Robin, an electrician. In 1914, Leach left and Alfred M. Bourgo, the assistant postmaster, took his place. The apartment has had various residents since.

Sources

Bach, Ira J, A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), p. 464.

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Scutt, Hiram B., House

Address: 206 N. Broadway

Date: 1882

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect: Weese, James

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/3



HABS INVENTORY

Hiram B. Scutt House
206 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story with projecting three-and-a-half-story tower, three bays, running-bond brick building. Wood-frame construction on a Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Lintels are incised with Eastlake designs. Center wood-paneled door with a Joliet limestone lintel. Mansard roof with asphalt shingles. Second Empire building has a bracketed wooden cornice interspersed with disk bosses. Mansard roof with dormers. South elevation has a wooden porch; one-story square brick projection on the north elevation.

History: The Hiram B. Scutt House or "Barb Villa" was designed by the first known Joliet architect, James Weese. It was built in 1882 in the Second Empire style for Hiram B. Scutt at the estimated cost of \$25,000. Hiram B. Scutt moved to Joliet in 1861. In 1874, he was the first person in Joliet to manufacture barbed wire. Ten years later he sold H.B. Scutt & Co. and organized the Joliet Barb Wire Co. Scutt was a prolific inventor holding ten patents on various designs of barbed wire and barbed wire fences. Scutt was the president of the Citizens Electric Light Co., Joliet Wire Check Power Co., and Joliet Barb Wire Co.

The house was occupied by Frank W. Scutt, secretary of the Joliet Wire Co., after the death of Hiram Scutt in 1889. The house passed out of the Scutt family to the Daniel Robertson family, who lived there until 1916. At this time a series of women's schools were located in the building, starting with the Business Women's Club House. The Harvard Girl's Club appeared at this location in the 1925 city directory and around 1930 this structure housed the "Hannah Harwood Girl's Club." The school was there during World War II, but eventually the structure was used for multi-family housing.

Sources:

Bach, Ira J., A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), 464.

Filson, Lester F. From Whence Came A City (1957).

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

Sterling, Robert E., Joliet: A Pictorial History (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1986), 90-91.

"Supplement for the Business Men's Association," Joliet News (Published by Joliet News Printing Co. August 18, 1887), p. 27.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Williams, Julius C., House

Address: 210 N. Broadway

Date: 1870?72

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/4



HABS INVENTORY

Julius C. Williams House
210 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, irregular-plan, two-and-one-half-story, stucco-clad building with two bays. Wood-frame construction with a painted Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a Mansard hood and Joliet limestone sill. Second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with hood molds and Joliet limestone sills. North-of-center aluminum door. Metal roofing material. Mansard roof with a large bracketed cornice. Fixed-frame dormer window has a keystone lintel and is centered over the entrance. Joliet limestone water table. Projecting bay on north elevation. North of center porch has a flat roof supported by four Eastlake posts.

History: Constructed for Julius C. Williams around 1870, this house is better known for its second resident, J.D. Paige. Paige served as Mayor in 1883 and Chief of the Fire Department and Chief of Police several times during his residency in this home. The Paige fortune was made from the bottling of carbonated soda, Paige's invention.. Paige purchased the first telephone hookup from Chicago to Joliet along with J.G. Elwood while living here. Paige resided here from around 1880 until 1886. The house then had a succession of owners before being divided into apartments.

Sources

Bach, Ira J., A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs; On Wheels and on Foot (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), p. 464.

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

Sterling, Robert E. Joliet: A Pictorial History, (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing Co., 1986).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 213 N. Broadway

Date: 1925?27

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/12



HABS INVENTORY

213 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with two bays. Wood-frame construction with a concrete foundation. First floor has a trebled and a six-pane fixed-frame window and concrete sills. The second floor has both a trebled and a six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and concrete sills. The wood paneled door is south of center and has sidelights. Flat roof with a slightly castellated parapet with concrete caps. Roofing material is not visible. Concrete water table. S-shaped brackets supporting overhang over entrance. Decorative, diamond-shaped, concrete embellishments on facade, some near the roofline surrounded by header bricks.

History: This apartment house was built between 1925 and 1927. Since its construction, this building has been used as a multiple residence, although periods show only a single resident. The first known inhabitants were Fred A. and Mildred Corbin. Mr. Corbin was an engineer with the Illinois Steel Company.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Peter Ev. Luth. School (B'way N Hme)

Address: 216 N. Broadway

Date: 1902

Original Use: EP

Present Use: PH

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/5



HABS INVENTORY

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran School 216 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, three-story, seven-bay, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. Windows are either two-over-two-light double-hung sash or glass block. Both types have rectangular, Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The center door has a small round arch. Asphalt hip roof with central dormer. The cornerstone reads: "A.D. 1902/H. F. Piepenbrink/Heinrich Rub./Joachim Sievert/Bau. Komitee/H. Boehme/Architect."

History: This school was built in 1902 in association with St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 310 N. Broadway. Both buildings were designed by Hugo F. Boehme, prominent Joliet architect at the turn of the nineteenth century. A committee of German community leaders was responsible for organizing the school's construction, including H. F. Piepenbrink, treasurer of the Fred Sehring Brewing Co. After 1945, this building became the Broadway Nursing Home.

Sources

Bach, Ira J. A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot. Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Scheuber, M. P., House

Address: 223 N. Broadway

Date: 1900 ca

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/9



HABS INVENTORY

M. P. Scheuber House 223 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, two bays. Clapboard-sided, wood-frame construction with Joliet limestone foundation. The first-floor windows have six-over-one-light double-hung sash or fixed-frame with leaded-glass transom-lights. Both types have wooden lintels and sills. Second floor has six-over-one-light double-hung sash and three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; both types have wooden sills. The wood-paneled door is centrally located on the north elevation. Cross-hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A three car garage with flat roof, concrete-capped parapet and six course common-bond brick walls.

History: This house was constructed about 1900 for Marie Philomenia Scheuber after the death of her husband, Dr. John J. Scheuber. They had previously lived next door in 221 N. Broadway. Theresa C. Scheuber (a nurse) moved into 223 N. Broadway with M. P. Scheuber a year later. T. C. Scheuber eventually moved into 221 N. Broadway. From 1916, the house has fluctuated between multiple- and single-family status.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 225 N. Broadway

Date: 1850 ca

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 4

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/8



HABS INVENTORY

225 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay. Smooth-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone, load-bearing walls and foundation. Nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The wood paneled door has a simple entablature, sidelights and transom light. Door is located south of center. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Joliet limestone water table and lunette window in the front gable.

History: This medium-sized Greek Revival house is an example of a more affluent early residence in Joliet built around 1850. The first known residents of the house are a physician, John J. Scheuber, and his wife, Marie Philomenia Scheuber, in 1895. Mrs. Scheuber eventually moved next door to 219 after Mr. Schueber's death in 1898. People bearing the Scheuber name lived in this house until 1937. The fact that a prominent physician lived in the house at the turn of the nineteenth century shows that sections of this primarily German neighborhood were still affluent.

This house is one of the few remaining structures from the early 1850s period of Joliet. The fact that it is relatively sophisticated Greek Revival residence makes it even rarer in Joliet. It is of added interest because it is constructed out of native Joliet limestone.

Sources

Bach, Ira J., A Guide to Chicago's Historic Suburbs: On Wheels and on Foot (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1981), p. 463.

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church

Address: 310 N. Broadway

Date: 1870s

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/6



HABS INVENTORY

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church 310 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, three-bay, two-story, rough-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and Joliet limestone foundation. No windows on the ground-floor facade; north elevation has paired casement and fixed-frame stained-glass windows. Joliet limestone pointed-arch hoodmolds and sills. Center bell tower has two casement as well as fixed-frame stained-glass windows with Joliet limestone, pointed-arch lintels and sills. The bell tower is flanked by two casement and fixed-frame stained-glass windows. These have pointed-arch Joliet limestone hoodmolds and concrete sills. Centrally placed, wood paneled door with a stained glass transom light, covered by a pointed-arch hoodmold. Front-gabled roof with asbestos shingles. The bell tower openings have pointed-arch, Joliet limestone hoodmolds and sills. Balustrade above cornice. Castellated turret is topped by a metal crucifix. The concrete-capped parapet on the east elevation has a concrete crucifix at its apex. There is a large common-bond (five stretcher rows per header row) brick addition on the south elevation; it has a flat roof.

History: St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was called "one of the handsomest in the city" and was erected at "considerable cost" according the History of Will County, Illinois Vol. 1. Designed in the Gothic Revival style, the construction date of this church is uncertain, although it was probably in the 1870s. The architect is thought to be Hugo F. Boehme, who also designed the congregation's school building at 216 N. Broadway. The congregation was organized in 1837. This church, along with St. John's Roman Catholic Church, mark the center of the German community in west Joliet. This structure is built on the site of Fort Nonsense, a structure built as a stronghold during the Black Hawk Wars in 1832.

Sources

Maue, August, History of Will County, Illinois Vol. 1 (Historical Pub. Co. Topeka-Indianapolis, 1928), 456.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hausser, Jacob, House

Address: 405 N. Broadway

Date: 1863pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/33



HABS INVENTORY

Jacob Hausser House
405 N. Broadway

Description: Greek Revival massing and detailing. East-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. Greek Revival detailing. All windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The door is north of center, wood-paneled, with sidelights and transom light. Front gable with centered lunette with asphalt-shingled roof. Joliet limestone water table. The one-story Eastlake porch covers the entry.

History: This house has played an important role in the development of Joliet. It was built in the mid-nineteenth by Joseph Hausser from stones he quarried. The Hausser and Schlueter families resided in the house until the late 1930s.

There was one event of historical note that occurred here. Mother M. Alfred Moes, the foundress of the first Franciscan Sisters in Illinois, agreed to staff St. John the Baptist School on Hickory Street. On November 4, 1863, the sisters, not a formal community, began the teaching apostolate that continues today. When Mother Alfred and Sister Bernard Peacard first arrived in Joliet, the Hausser family provided housing for them on the second floor until arrangements could be made for a permanent residence. This house served as the first temporary convent from November 1863 until March 1864 when the first permanent residence was purchased.

Sources

"Replica of Motherhouse." Joliet Herald-News, July, 1965.

"Mass Aug. 2 to Highlight St. Francis Centennial." Files of the Sisters of St. Francis, Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Selinger, H. H., House

Address: 409 N. Broadway

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

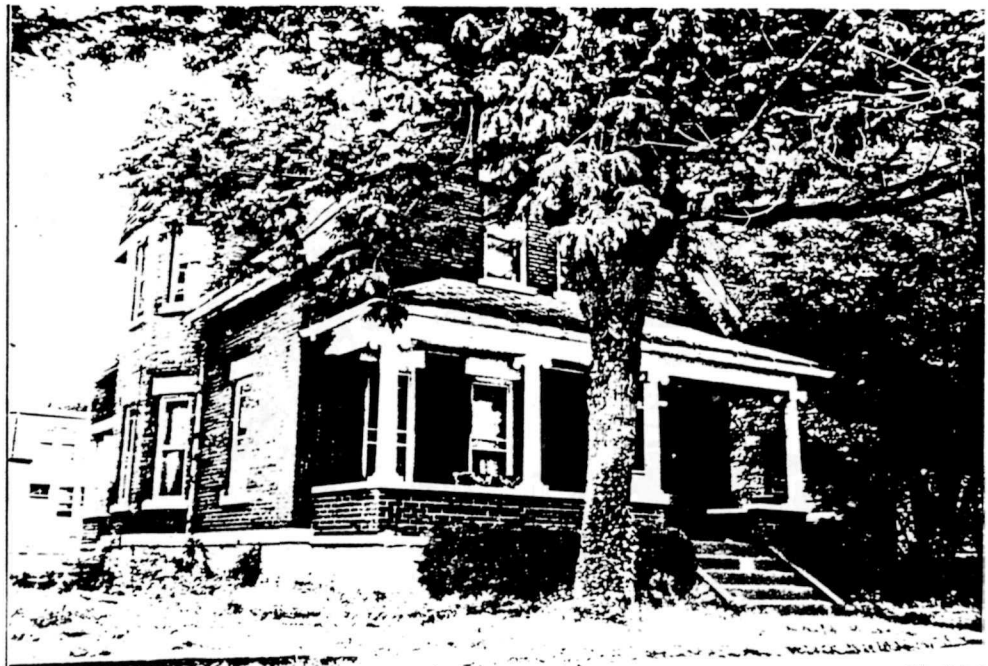
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/34



HABS INVENTORY

H. H. Selinger House 409 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, common-bond (five stretcher rows per header row) brick building. Brick load-bearing walls with a Joliet limestone foundation. All windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. North-of-center wood-paneled door. Cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Porch stretches length of facade with asphalt-shingled hipped roof supported by four wooden, octagonal, posts. Joliet limestone water table.

History: This house first appears in the city directory in 1912. The owner and occupant are listed as Herman H. Selinger, who worked at the Broadway and City Market on 500 N. Broadway. After the death of her husband in 1932 or 1933, wife Eva K. Selinger owned the house until 1938. Then George Selinger resided here until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hasse, L.C., House

Address: 421 N. Broadway

Date: 1898?24

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: wd shingle

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/1



HABS INVENTORY

L. C. Hasse House
421 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, wood shingle building with two bays. Wood-frame construction and a concrete block foundation. The first floor has a paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. Second floor has nine-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with wooden lintels and sills. South-of-center wood-paneled door. Front-gable roof. Roofing material is not visible. Porch stretches length of facade and is supported by two wooden Tuscan columns.

History: This building was in the Hasse family since its construction, dating after 1898, and remained so until at least 1945. Louis C. Hasse, a laborer, was the initial occupant. The Hasses also owned the duplex next door, 423 N. Broadway.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hasse Apartment House

Address: 423 N. Broadway

Date: 1923?24

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/2



HABS INVENTORY

423 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with two bays. Wood-frame construction on a concrete foundation. All windows are trebled with concrete sills. North-of-center wood-paneled door. Flat roof with concrete-capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Two-tiered porch stretches length of facade. Flat roof supported by two square brick piers. Decorative brick work between the floors of the porch.

History: This building was probably constructed in 1923 or 1924. It was owned by Louise Hasse, the widow of the owner of 421 N. Broadway. The principal occupants were Robert W. Hasse and his wife, Marie, and William J. and Adella Simon. Robert Hasse was a sheet metal worker for Albert M. Schuessler and William Simon was a station attendant.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Schluessler Building

Address: 500 N. Broadway

Date: 1916?18

Original Use: I

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: conc. blk.

Structural Material: conc. blk.

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 12/35



HABS INVENTORY

Schluessler Building

500 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, concrete block building. Concrete block load-bearing walls with five bays. Concrete-covered Joliet limestone foundation. Fixed-frame windows with concrete lintels and sills. Wood paneled door is located on the chamfered edge; it has a concrete lintel. Flat roof with concrete-capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible.

History: This building was constructed between 1916 and 1918. Until 1945, it was a sheet metal shop operated by Albert M. Schluessler. He lived at 609 N. Center St. during the time of construction.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Leiser, John, House

Address: 523 N. Broadway

Date: 1855?89

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 12/29



HABS INVENTORY

John Leiser House
523 N. Broadway

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. The windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone segmental-arched hoodmolds and sills. North-of-center wood paneled door with transom-light and limestone hoodmold. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a lunette in front gable. Joliet limestone water table. Flat-roofed projecting hexagonal bay on south elevation.

History: This house was constructed by the Leiser family sometime prior to 1884 on land purchased in 1855 by John Leiser. The second resident of this house was Carrie Leiser, a domestic, listed in the 1889-90 city directory. The house became a multiple-family residence in 1903-04. This particular house shows Greek Revival massing but Victorian detailing, seen in the segmental-arched hoodmolds and the projecting bay.

Sources

City directories.

Chicago Title Insurance Company. Tract Books.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hausser, Simon, House II

Address: 600 N. Broadway

Date: 1851?75

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/10



HABS INVENTORY

Simon Hausser House 600 N. Broadway

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, stucco-clad building with four bays. Constructed of stone and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first two floors have four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The windows in the cross gables are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. West-of-center, wood paneled door with transom-light. Cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. Joliet limestone watertable.

History: The lot for this structure was purchased in 1851 by Simon Hausser. The city directories show Hausser, a stone mason, in residence in this structure in 1875, dating its construction between 1851 and 1875. Hausser is responsible for constructing several stone houses in this German section of Joliet. During the influx of Slovenians in the early 1900s, between two and four different people lived in this house at any given time.

Sources

Chicago Title Insurance Company. Tract Books. Joliet, Illinois.

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hausser, Simon, House I

Address: 602 N. Broadway

Date: 1851?75

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/11



HABS INVENTORY

Simon Hausser House
602 N. Broadway

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, four bays, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone load-bearing walls. Joliet limestone foundation. Windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Center wood-paneled door. Side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Joliet limestone water table. East of this building there is a rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone, one-and-a-half-story side-gabled structure. Its windows have Joliet limestone lintels and sills, but have been boarded up.

History: The property on which this house stands was owned in 1851 by Simon Hausser. It is believed that the house was constructed shortly after the purchase. His widow, Margaret Hausser, maintained residency through the 1890s, after which the house was occupied by other families including the Nemanich Family from 1925 through at least 1945.

Sources

City Directories.

Chicago Title Insurance Co. Tract Books. Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. Mary's Nativity Roman Catholic Church

Address: 708 N. Broadway

Date: 1907

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/29



HABS INVENTORY

St. Mary's Nativity Roman Catholic Church 708 N. Broadway

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick faced building with three bays. Load-bearing brick construction. Joliet limestone foundation. Fixed-frame stained-glass windows with header brick segmental arches with keystones. Central metal door. Front-gabled asphalt-shingled roof. Concrete belt course and parapet. Metal crucifix finial on projecting central tower. The base of the steeple is embellished with a statue of St. Mary, St. Joseph and Jesus with a gold tile background. Above there are round stained-glass windows with header brick surrounds with five concrete keystones. Top of tower is castellated with concrete coping and the four corners are topped by spires. Wooden louvered vents covering the bells are surrounded by header brick with concrete keystones. This tower is flanked by two stained-glass fixed-frame windows. These have header brick lintels with concrete voussoirs. Brick buttresses with concrete caps run along the exterior of the nave.

History: St. Mary's Nativity Roman Catholic Church was dedicated on October 27, 1907, by the Most Reverend Bishop McGavick. In answer to the requests for a church by Joliet's Croatian settlers, the Rev. Father George Violich formed the parish called Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary Church. The church seats 500 people.

Sources

Gleanings and Biographies, intro. by Mrs. Guy Bucciferro (Published by The Will County Historical Society, 1969), 46.

History of the Joliet Diocese, ed. Eugene Luke. May 26, 1955, p. 84.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Evelyn Flats

Address: 112-14 N. Center St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/4



HABS INVENTORY

Evelyn Flats

112-114 N. Center St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, brick construction with raised Joliet limestone foundation. Two one-over-one-light single-sash windows and two smaller single-sash windows on second floor. Central door with sidelights flanked by prairie style single-sash windows. Polychromatic brick cornice. Continuous Joliet limestone lintels provide horizontal emphasis. Flat roof of unknown material. Porch supported by brick pillars with a simple wooden roof line balustrade. Projecting two-story bays on north and south elevations, segmental arch window surrounds on side and back elevations. A carriage house, contemporary with the apartment house, is located in the rear of the lot.

History: Constructed between 1908 and 1912, the "Eveyln Flats" housed several families and businesses in its seven units. One of these residents was P.A. Murphy, an agent for Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California. Murphy worked out of this apartment. M.R. Kelly, of the M.R. Kelly Co., also had his office in his flat. The professions of other occupants included janitor, clerk, barber, and foreman for the Porter Brewing Co. A widow also resided here.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Fahrner Drug Store

Address: 200 N. Center St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: CR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/5



HABS INVENTORY

Fahrner Drug Store
200 N. Center St.

Description: Northeast corner of Onieda and Center streets. Rectangular, three stories, two bays on west elevation and eight bays on south elevation, brick construction with stone foundation. Flat roof of undeterminable material. Nine window openings on the second and third stories of the south elevation and three on the east elevation. Small rectangular openings have been boarded up on the attic on third story, a continuous concrete sill separates this from second story. Second story had larger windows that have been replaced by smaller one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. South-west corner is canted. First floor is composed of storefront windows on either side of commercial entry on the canted corner, entry to the upper stories on the left side of the west elevation, boarded-up small rectangular windows on the south elevation of the first story. Continuous concrete lintel over entries and storefronts. Decorative brick cornice. One-story, two-bay addition of similar detailing on the east side.

History: The building was the Fahrner Drug Store from the time of its construction, between 1909 and 1912, until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Chandler Apartment House

Address: 306 N. Center St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/10



HABS INVENTORY

Chandler Apartment House

306 N. Center St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, five-bay, brick construction with raised Joliet limestone foundation. Central door flanked by tripartite window, then single windows. Similar arrangement of windows on second floor with tripartite window instead of a door. Glass blocks in the basement windows. All windows have simple cement lintels and sills. Tin shed roof. Neoclassical-inspired decorative features; square, fluted Ionic columns support entablature over entrance. Decorative brick cornice topped by parapet wall with stepped gable and Joliet limestone coping and a decorative brick panel. Segmental-arch window surrounds on other elevations.

History: This apartment building, built between 1909 and 1912, has changed names several times. Before 1914, it did not have an official title. From then until at least 1940 it was known as either the "Chandler Flats" or "Chandler Apartments." After this, until at least 1945, it was called the "D'Arcy Apartments." This building has been divided into three, four or five residences. The initial occupants were gone by 1914. They were Joseph Levy, part owner of Gluecklich & Co., a liquor wholesaler; Samuel Friedman, a travel agent; Thomas K. Sigler, a reporter for the Joliet Herald; and Donald A. Henry, a travel agent. While most occupants lived there for just a short period of time, there were some more permanent residents. Mary Hayes, a teacher at Broadway School, moved in between 1914 and 1916 and stayed until at least 1923. From at least 1914 until 1932, Harry E. and Gussie Greene, part owners of the Harrington Studio which was located in the Barber Building, lived there. Edward L. and Eva Stevens moved into this building in 1917 or 1918 and stayed until 1932. Mr. Stevens was a driver for the Standard Oil Co. Moving into the apartment at the same time as the Stevenses but staying only until 1925, were David F. and Alice M. Chandler. Mr. Chandler was a salesman. John S. (a machinist) and Louisa Mitchell moved in after the Chandlers and moved out of the building in 1934. Between 1935 and 1937, Mrs. Adella Hietschold, a widow, moved in, residing there until at least 1942. Edwin W. Stephens, manager of the Federal Bake Shop, occupied the house between 1938 and 1940, and remained there until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hafner, William, House

Address: 316 N. Center St.

Date: 1906?08

Original Use: RS

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/14



HABS INVENTORY

William Hafner House
316 N. Center St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half story, three bays, wood frame with clapboard siding and a Joliet limestone foundation. South-of-center entrance, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows (where not boarded-up). Asphalt-covered front-gable roof. Full width, one-story, wooden post porch with wooden balustrade.

History: Constructed around 1908, this small frame house first belonged to the William Hafner family. After a brief vacancy in 1918, Mrs. Frances Gronemann resided there until 1927. The average residency after 1927 was about three years.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Stasko, Joseph, House

Address: 528 N. Center St.

Date: 1928?30

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/33



HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Stasko House
528 N. Center St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, two bays, wood frame with brick veneer. Triple-frame, three-light, fixed-frame window in gable. Paired window in recess of porch has four-over-one-light double-hung sash. Four part ribbon window consisting of three-over-one-light, double-hung sash window makes up the other front bay. The entry is hidden to the side in the flush front porch supported by brick pier. Asphalt-covered hipped roof with hipped-roof dormer. Decorative brick panel under four-part windows.

History: Joseph Z. and Anna Stasko lived here from the construction of the bungalow between 1928 and 1930 until at least 1945. He worked as a laborer. Between 1940 and 1942, Axel R. and Hazel Jacobson were boarders of the Staskos. He was a foreman and they lived here until at least 1945.

Source:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Name: Rogan, Jason E., House

Address: 8 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1925?27

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/25



HABS INVENTORY

Jason E. Rogan House
8 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, L-shaped, one-and-a-half-story building with three bays. Clapboard-sided wood-frame structure on a limestone foundation. Windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with wooden lintels and sills. Central wood paneled door. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Brick chimney on the southeast corner of building.

History: Constructed sometime between 1925 and 1927, this residence originally housed the family of Jason E. Rogan, a locomotive engineer, who lived there until Mr. Rogan's death in 1940. After that time Mrs. Rogan maintained residency until around 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 25 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1925 ca

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 5/26



HABS INVENTORY

25 N. Hickory Street

Description: East-facing, L-shaped, two-story, two-bay building. Wood-frame construction, faced with running bond brick on a concrete foundation. The first and second floors both have five ribbon windows with cement sills. Between the first and second stories there are trebled windows with concrete sills. The wooden door is situated slightly north of center, has a curved overhang and sidelights. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles, wide eaves. Header bricks, brick panels, and concrete diamonds decorate the facade. Two-car, running-bond brick garage with an asphalt roof lies northwest of structure.

History: This duplex was located at old 119 S. Hickory St. and built around 1925. The first residents were a telephone engineer, Frank B. Frey, and his wife, Alice M. Frey. The other half of the duplex was occupied by Nicholas Paputsis who ran the Veronica restaurant situated at 116 E. Jefferson St. Paputsis previously lived at 101 Jefferson Street on the East side.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 29 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 5/28



HABS INVENTORY

29 N. Hickory Street

Descriptions: East-facing, rectangular, one-story, three bays, clapboard building. Wood-frame construction with a painted Joliet limestone foundation. Windows have two-over-two-light double-hung sash with wooden lintels and sills. Lunette in gable. Central wood-paneled door. Front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Porch stretches full length of facade and has a hipped shingle roof with seven squared posts.

History: The earliest written account of this house is in the 1895-96 city directory where it lists John A. Wagner, a carpenter, living at 111 S. Hickory St. (old address). The house was subsequently occupied by a laborer, a drummer at the Drexel Theater, a widow, a fireman and various other residents.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: De LaSalle High School (Jol. Cath. H.S.)

Address: 34 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1925

Original Use: EP

Present Use: EP

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 2/14



HABS INVENTORY

De LaSalle High School
34 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, three stories, five-bay front, load-bearing brick walls with running-bond face and a concrete foundation. Two-story three-bay projection in front, topped by pediment; cupola rises from the center of the roof. Pedimented doorway in center of east facade. Windows on side facades are grouped in fours with double-hung sash, concrete sills, transom windows. The roof of the main body is flat and roofing material is not visible. Front projection features six Corinthian pilasters which rise the height of the facade. Cupola has odd-shaped roof covered in copper, supported by eight Tuscan columns with copper crucifix finial. A brick school and rectory are attached to the southwest elevation.

History: De LaSalle High School stands on the site of St. Patrick's Church, the first Roman Catholic Church in Will County. The distinctive "Victory Light" tower on the school serves as a reminder of the earlier church. This building, constructed in 1925, was originally a boys high school named De La Salle, under the supervised by the Christian Brothers. The enrollment at their previous school, St. Patrick's, had expanded to the point where it necessitated the construction of the De LaSalle building. The first class of De LaSalle had an enrollment of 45. By winning the National Catholic Basketball Tournament in both 1926 and 1927, De LaSalle helped Joliet give Joliet its nickname of "City of Champions." In 1933, the Depression forced the Brothers to give up the school and in August of that year the Carmelites purchased the school. As a tribute to the people of the city they renamed the building the Joliet Catholic High School. The first principal, Reverend Matthew O'Neill, presided over an enrollment of 354.

Sources

JCHS Had Modest Beginnings." Joliet Herald-News, 30 June 1987, p. 4.

Luke, Eugene J. ed., History of the Joliet Diocese, 26 May 1955, p. 131.

Werling, Rev. Norman G., The First Catholic Church in Joliet, Illinois, (The Carmelite Press, Chicago 37, Illinois, 1960). p. 35.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Swinbank Terrace Apartment House

Address: 113-23 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1890

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/2



HABS INVENTORY

Swinbank Terrace
113-123 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with ten bays. Brick load-bearing walls with a Joliet limestone foundation. First floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and single-hung sash windows with transom-lights. These windows have either Joliet limestone or brick segmental-arched lintels and limestone sills. The second floor has one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows, some of which are grouped in pairs. They have lintels and sills similar to the first-story windows. The center of the building has a pair of wood paneled doors; there is also a pair of wood paneled doors located on the northeast and southeast facades. The central opening has a basket-handle arch; the other two doorways have segmental arches. The material of the flat roof is not visible. Exterior features include a Joliet limestone water table, decorative brick parapet and cornice.

History: These row houses are an example of an early and unique architectural type for Joliet. They were speculatively built by William Swinbank in 1890. The rise of land values and the ease of transportation made this a prime area for development. The first occupants of these row houses were clerks and travel agents, mainly with Irish surnames.

Sources

City directories.

Chicago Title Insurance Co. Tract Books. Joliet, Illinois.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 201 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1875pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/24



HABS INVENTORY

201 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, L-shaped, two-story, common-bond brick building with three bays. Brick load-bearing walls and a painted Joliet limestone foundation. All windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with concrete lintels and sills. The wood-paneled door is north of center. Gable roof with asphalt shingles. The porch stretches the length of the facade and is supported by four Tuscan columns. It has a decorative cornice. A protruding bay on the south elevation has Italianate detailing. There is also a square, board-and-batten addition on the southwest corner. Just west of this site is a small one-car garage. It has clapboard siding, hip roof and asphalt shingles.

History: The 1875 city directory contains the first reference to 201 N. Hickory St., and lists the resident as William F. Barrett. Barrett was owner of Wm. Barrett and Sons' Hardware Store located at 218-220 N. Chicago St. The Barrett family lived in the house until 1908, after which Dr. J.A. Clyne, a physician, used the house as an office and residence. Charles A. Kewin purchased the house from Clyne. Kewin's family owned the house until the middle of the twentieth century.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 208 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1909?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/22



HABS INVENTORY

208 N. Hickory Street

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with three bays. Brick load-bearing walls with a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has four-light awning windows while the second floor has eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows with smooth stone lintels. Hip roof has a dormer with two fixed-frame windows. The porch stretches the length of the facade. It has a shed roof supported by four box columns.

History: The first listing for this house appears in 1912 with the owner listed as T. C. Bothwick, a baker, and his wife Bessie. In 1916 the house changed hands to Ray Locke, an agent for Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee. In 1918 Edwin W. Renwick and his wife Catherine purchased the house and resided there until 1942.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Harder Flats

Address: 213 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/27



HABS INVENTORY

Harder Flats

213 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with five bays. Brick load-bearing walls with Joliet limestone foundation. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash or single sash windows with leaded-glass transom-lights. The second floor also has a central fixed-frame window. All of these windows have Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The central wood-paneled door has a Joliet limestone pediment. Flat roof with stepped Joliet limestone-capped parapet; roofing material is not visible. Exterior features include a Joliet limestone water table and a decorative brick cornice. There is one brick end chimney on the south elevation.

History: From around 1908 until 1920, this apartment building was known as "Harder Flats." The name was changed in 1921 to "Keeley Flats" after one of the owners, John M. Keeley, who was a superintendent at the Illinois State Penitentiary Quarry. The other owner was Frank DuBois, a wireman for the Public Service Co. This structure has always been an apartment building.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 222 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1899 ca

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/27



HABS INVENTORY

222 N. Hickory Street

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, clapboard building with two bays. Wood-frame construction and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has both one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows as well as fixed-frame with leaded-glass transom-lights. Both types have wooden lintels and sills. The second floor has transom-lights over one-over-one-light double-hung windows. Center gable has a trebled window. Cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The porch is north of center and has a hipped roof. It is supported by two Tuscan columns.

History: Originally the address of this house was 218 N. Hickory. The house was built around 1899 to house two families but was divided into four apartments around 1905-06; at this time the address was changed to 218 and 218 1/2. The occupants of the original duplex were an ink manufacturer and a pipefitter. Tenants changed rapidly in the apartments until 1935 when the structure was once again returned to a two-family dwelling as it survives today.

Sources

City directories.

Mike Maloney, oral interview by Joseph DeRose, Joliet, Illinois, 20 July 1987.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Kraker, Marcus, House

Address: 225 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1893

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stone

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Allen, Frank Shaver

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/31



HABS INVENTORY

Marcus Kraker House 225 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, square, two-and-a-half-story, rock-faced coursed ashlar building with three bays. Brown sandstone load-bearing walls and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has fixed-frame, with leaded-glass transom, windows flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with brown sandstone sills and lintels. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with brownstone lintels and sills. The center gable has fixed-frame windows with transom lights. Central door. Hipped roof with gable dormers and a turret on south elevation, all with shingles. Richardsonian Romanesque structure with rusticated Syrian arch porch supported by four square squat columns. Brownstone modillioned cornice. The turret has a conical roof and aluminum siding. There are three chimneys: one on the northeast eave, one on the southeast eave and one on the northwest gable wall. This building also has two brown sandstone belt courses. There is a Joliet limestone carriage house northwest of this site.

History: Built in 1893 for stone quarry owner, Marcus Kraker, the residence was designed by F. S. Allen and constructed of Indiana brownstone. Curiously, Kraker, although a limestone quarry owner, imported stone for his own house. This residence remained in the in the Kraker family until 1925. After Kraker's death, ownership changed to Joseph A. Zerbes, Kraker's son-in-law. The house remained a single-family residence until a brief vacancy in 1937. After a 1938 purchase, the home was subdivided into four apartments with the divisions being sympathetic to the original interiors.

This house is unusual in that it is a stone house not constructed of the native Joliet limestone. The use of materials other than Joliet limestone was considered prestigious, especially the use of brick or other types of stone. This is a rare residential example of this trend found primarily in commercial structures.

Sources

City directories.

Magosky, Seth P., descendant of Marcus Kraker. Interview by Frank Brown III, August 4, 1987.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Heath Apartment House

Address: 305 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 14/30



HABS INVENTORY

Heath Apartment House 305 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-story, running-bond brick building with five bays. Brick load-bearing walls and a Joliet limestone foundation. First floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows or fixed-frame with transom light. Both types have limestone lintels and lug sills. The second floor has similar windows and also awning windows. All have limestone lintels and lug sills. The wood paneled door is centrally located. The flat roof has a castellated parapet with stone coping. Roofing material is not visible. Exterior materials include two limestone belt courses and a decorative brick cornice. A limestone nameplate engraved with "Heath" is located in the parapet. Southwest of this building is a concrete block building with a hip roof and asphalt shingles.

History: Constructed between 1908 and 1912, the "Heath Flats" take their name from the man for whom they were built, A.J. Heath. The original occupants included E.L. Amann; E.N. Lasch, who resided there until 1932; and A. J. Heath, foreman for the American Steel and Wire Co., and who resided in his flats until 1927.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Hobbs, Perry J., House

Address: 311 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1886?89

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 14/28



HABS INVENTORY

Perry J. Hobbs House
311 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, clapboard exterior with three bays. Wood-frame construction on a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with wooden lintels and sills. The second floor also has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with some flanked by one-over-one single sash windows with fixed-frame leaded glass in upper frame. There are also fixed-frame leaded-glass windows in this story. The wood paneled door is north of center. Asphalt hipped roof with gabled dormers. L-shaped porch extends around facade to a section of the southeast elevation. It has a low pitch roof with a modillioned cornice and is supported by twelve columns. The porch extends over the east section of the driveway forming a porte cochere. Two brick chimneys, one in the ridge and the other on the slope. Northwest of this building there is a two-story structure with hipped roof and central tower, clapboard siding and an asphalt roof.

History: The first listing for this house appears in the 1889 city directory with Perry J. Hobbs and family in residence. Hobbs was an insurance adjuster and maintained residency in this house until 1908. The house subsequently had many residents, few remaining for more than a couple of years. The next long-term tenant was Peter F. McManus, who beginning in 1920 or 1921 lived there until his death around 1932. Minnie McManus, his widow, maintained occupancy until the late 1940s. During the 1950s or 1960s the house was subdivided into the apartments which remain today.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 316-18 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1891?95

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 1/34



HABS INVENTORY

316-18 N. Hickory Street

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, clapboard, wood-frame building with two-bay front. The first and second floors both have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with wooden lintels and sills or fixed-frame windows with transom-lights. Cross-gable roof. On the second story a square tower with Queen Anne detailing and pyramidal roof is located north of center. The one-story porch which supports the tower stretches the length of the facade and has a shed roof supported by three Tuscan columns.

History: This structure was built as a single family residence sometime between 1891 and 1895. From 1895 to 1909 this building was a single residence but was divided into two apartments between 1910 and 1912. During its period as single residence it housed a printer for the Joliet Republican, a clerk for the Illinois Steel Co., a machinist and in 1901, James W. Stiner. Stiner was a partial owner of the McDonald-Stiner Livery which was located at 305 N. Joliet St. John B. Jack was the most permanent occupant during the initial period after its division into apartments. He lived there until 1932. Jack was the Superintendent of Transportation for the Chicago & Joliet Railroad Co.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Breinisch, Peter, House

Address: 372 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1897?99

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/29



HABS INVENTORY

Peter Breinisch House

372 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half stories, clapboard exterior with three bays. Wood frame on a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has both fixed-frame and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Both have wooden lintels and sills. The gabled dormer forms a Palladian window. The wood paneled door is south of center. The cross-hipped roof has both gable and hip dormers; all are surfaced with asphalt shingles. The porch on the southwest corner of the building has a low roof supported by two square fluted wooden columns. There is a clapboard addition on the east elevation with a concrete block foundation. Brick chimney just east of center.

History: Constructed between 1897 and 1899, this small home was owned briefly by Peter Breinisch. In 1901 P.A. Breuning purchased the home. Within a decade Breuning was a fireman at C. Hacker & Co. and remained at the company until his retirement around 1938. Between 1938 and 1940, Bruening died and his widow remained in the house until her death in 1958.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Werner, Walter T., House

Address: 374 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1915?18

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/30



HABS INVENTORY

Walter T. Werner House
374 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half stories, stucco exterior with four bays. Wood-frame construction. The first floor has one-over-one-light awning windows. The shed dormer has casement windows. The wood paneled door is south of center. Side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Inset porch has three square stucco piers.

History: Old 414. The present building was probably constructed between 1915 and 1918. Walter T. and Florence Werner were the initial occupants. He worked at Wholesale and Jobbers in Candy which was located at 202 S. Joliet St. Werner lived on N. Hickory St. until 1927. The building then had a number of occupants. From 1935 until around 1940 Frank E. Miller, a machinist, and his wife, Louise M., resided there followed by a string of tenants during the 1940s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. John's Roman Catholic Church

Address: 400 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1866

Original Use: EC

Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/16



HABS INVENTORY

St. John's Roman Catholic Church 400 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two stories with central tower, three bays. Load-bearing rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone walls and foundation. Leaded glass awning windows with limestone hoodmolds. Pointed leaded glass coupled windows over front entrances. Lancet nave windows are multi-light fixed-framed. The main and side entrances have large modern metal doors with Joliet limestone pointed-arch door surrounds. Asphalt-shingled gabled roof. The central tower has buttressed corners and is terminated by a spire; buttressed front end corners of the building are surmounted by limestone spires. The top tier of the tower frames clock faces, underneath are paired pointed-arch louvered openings. Rose windows are found on the next level of the tower. A later rectory is connected to northeast corner of the church. A mid-twentieth century auditorium and school building affiliated with the church is located just west of the site on N. Hickory St.

History: This church was formed in 1851 by a group of 45 German-speaking Catholics, led by Rev. Father J.B. Regal, Assistant Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Construction of this building cost more than \$12,000 and was completed in 1866. The stone which was used during construction was quarried just east of this location along the banks of the Des Plaines River. The church, especially through the nineteenth and the early twentieth century, was the center for not only the German Catholic but the entire Catholic German-speaking Eastern European community in Joliet. The church was used as a community center for groups such as the Slovenians until their own houses of worship were built.

Sources

Father Roger Lechtenberg, O.F.M., oral interview by Joseph R. DeRose, Joliet, Illinois, 20 July 1987.

Gleanings and Biographies. With an introduction by Mrs. Guy Buccifero (Will Co. Historical Society, 1969) p. 17.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 417 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1875pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: V

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/22



HABS INVENTORY

417 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, rock-faced coursed ashlar building with five bays. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. The first and second floors have one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. A lunette is located in the center gable. Centrally located wood paneled door. Cross-gabled roof has asphalt shingles. Porch, which has a flat roof supported by six wooden square piers, encompasses the three central bays. Northwest of this building there is a small garage.

History: The first city directory listing for this residence appears in 1875 and shows its owner as Joseph Stoos, a contractor and builder. His son, M.A. Stoos, a carpenter, resided here with his family by 1895. Mrs. M.A. Stoos is shown as the sole occupant by 1897; the following year M.E. Rolf, principal at St. John's Catholic School moved in and lived in this house until 1905. Mrs. Stoos moved back into the house as the sole occupant by 1908. She resided here from 1912-1916 with Mrs. M.E. Rolf, the widow of H.C. Rolf. In 1918, the Sisters of St. Francis purchased this building because of its proximity to St. John's Church and School. The Franciscan nuns owned this structure until recently.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 502-04 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1900?01

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/12



HABS INVENTORY

502-04 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, square, two-and-a-half-story, running-bond brick duplex with eight bays. Brick load-bearing walls and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first and second floors both have one-over-one-light double-hung sash or fixed-frame windows with leaded-glass transom lights. Both types have concrete lintels and sills. There is a one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window in the centrally located hipped dormer. Both doors are centrally situated. Asphalt-shingled, hipped roof. Bay windows topped by gable roofs. The porch stretches the length of the facade. It has an asphalt-shingle roof which is supported by three brick concrete-capped piers. Northeast of this structure there is a two-car, concrete-block garage. It has a concrete-capped stepped gable roof.

History: Constructed at the turn of the century, this duplex was the residence of A.M. Scheidt, an alderman for the third ward and owner of a clothing store at 213 N. Chicago St., and A.J. Gallagher, a District Supervisor for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Many tenants occupied this structure through the years, the average length of stay being six or seven years. In 1923, J.J. Giblin, who had resided two doors north, purchased this duplex and remained in residence well into the 1940s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Giblin Apartment House

Address: 510 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/14



HABS INVENTORY

Giblin Apartment House 510 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, formed concrete-block building with two bays. Has brick structural material and a Joliet limestone foundation. Both the first and second floors have one-over-one-light, double-hung sash and fixed-frame with leaded-glass windows with concrete lintels and sills. The wood paneled door is located north of center and has leaded glass sidelights. Flat roof with parapet; roofing material is not visible. Porch with balustrade stretches the length of facade. It has a balustrade-topped flat roof supported by four square, concrete piers. Nameplate on second floor. Concrete belt course and cornice. Rusticated concrete quoins. Southeast of this structure is a two-car, concrete-block garage with a concrete-capped stepped gable roof.

History: Between the years 1908 and 1912, John J. Giblin, part-owner of the Clarke and Giblin Saloon at 317 N. Chicago St., constructed this two-flat building on the site of the former Simonic residence. He remained a constant resident of the lower flat until his purchase of a duplex two doors south of this residence. After this time these two flats have not housed many permanent residents.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Sitar, Joseph B., House

Address: 511 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1909

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 21/15



HABS INVENTORY

Joseph B. Sitar House
511 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, L-shaped, two-and-a-half-story, clapboard building with three bays. Wood-frame construction and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has multi-paned fixed-frame windows with wooden lintels and the second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The hipped dormer has a triple one-over-one-light sash window. The wood paneled door with leaded sidelights is located north of center. Asphalt hipped roof with dormers. Porch with low pitched roof and central pediment stretches the length of the facade and forms a porte cochere to the north. The roof is supported by five wooden Ionic columns. Both the porch and the roof have a modillioned cornice. There is a clapboard one-story addition on the southwest corner of the building. Northwest of this building there is a two-story clipped gable garage. It has aluminum siding and asphalt shingles.

History: This house was built in 1909, when Joseph Sitar, manager of Ogulin and Sitar Brothers grocery, and family resided there. In 1914, Sitar was also president of the Slovenian National Bottling Company. Members of the Sitar family lived there until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 519-21 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/6



HABS INVENTORY

519-21 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, slightly L-shaped, two-and-a-half-story, rock-faced coursed rubble Joliet limestone building with four bays. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and cement-covered foundation. The first and second floors both have one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The window in the centered gable is one-over-one-light, double-hung sash with wooden lintels and sills. Central wood paneled door. Hipped roof with a cross-gable; asphalt-shingled. Wooden shingles in gable end. Porch has a low hipped roof supported by two decorative wrought-iron rails. Two concrete-capped ridge chimneys. Joliet limestone water table. One-story asphalt-sided addition on west elevation of building.

History: The building can be traced back to 1895 to the single residence of Edward Droesler, a blacksmith. After this time the building was used as a multi-family dwelling with two or three families in occupancy. The Wedic family was the principal occupant. Frank Wedic lived here from 1901 until at least 1935 after which his widow, Catherine, lived there two more years. After 1927, until at least 1942, the residents were Joseph J. Wedic, a clerk, and his wife, Mary.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 520 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/17



HABS INVENTORY

520 N. Hickory St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, rough-cut coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building with four bays. Constructed of Joliet limestone load-bearing walls. Has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with smooth Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The gable roof is embellished with a lunette in the gable.

History: Probably dating to the mid-nineteenth century, this house cannot be documented until 1895, when C. Pickle and the family of J. Harmus lived in this building. During this period and up through the early part of the twentieth century this house was divided into several apartments. The house is currently a single-family dwelling.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 605 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1912?14

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/19



HABS INVENTORY

605 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays, wood-frame construction with stucco exterior. One-over-one-light double-hung sash and fixed-frame windows with wooden sills as well as a one-over-one-light fixed frame window with sidelights and a wooden sill. Central wood paneled door. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Porch stretches the full length of facade and is supported by two heavy, wooden, square piers. There is an addition on the southwest corner of the building. A one-car, aluminum-sided, garage with gable roof lies just northwest of the structure.

History: This building was constructed between 1912 and 1914. The first owner was B.J. Pink, an engineer. He lived here until 1918 when Mrs. Mary Rich purchased it. The Rich family maintained possession until the 1950s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Yung Meat Market, Heintz Grocery Store

Address: 621-29 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1902?03

Original Use: MR

Present Use: MR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/24



HABS INVENTORY

Yung Meat Market, Heintz Grocery Store
621-629 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two stories, twelve bays, load-bearing brick walls and running bond brick walls with a Joliet limestone foundation. The storefront has glass block kickplates, brick pilasters, fixed-frame windows topped by a metal belt course. The second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, one with a limestone hoodmold and sill. Other windows include one-over-one-light double-hung sash with header, brick segmental arches and limestone sills. Some of the seven wood paneled doors, which stretch along the facade, have glass or wood hopper transom-lights. The material used on the flat roof is not visible. The chamfered corner on the northeast elevation has decorative stone-capped pilasters. Turret over entrance. Tent-roofed bay at southeast section of building has a decorative brick cornice while the roofline is capped by limestone. North elevation has a stepped side wall covered by rounded tiles.

History: Old 731-35. This building, constructed in 1902 or 1903, has always housed commercial ventures on the ground floor and residential space on the second floor. The occupants of the first floor have included grocery stores such as Adam Yung's Meat Market, Albert J. Heintz's Grocery, John E. Berlins Grocery & Meat Market, Albin J. Jurici's Grocery and the Hickory St. Market. After 1921 until 1932, John Szafranski manufactured clothes in the southernmost part of this building. This section had previously been vacant. The chamfered portion of this structure has always been a tavern, except during the prohibition when it served soft drinks or was vacant. Saloon operators have included Albert Ochsner, Charles Voigt, William H. Metzger and William Minard, Frederick J. Dwyer, The Old Hickory Club, and George L. Raub. The soft drink vendors were Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Walter Britz and George A. Mason.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Wittforth, John, House

Address: 657 N. Hickory St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 12/4



HABS INVENTORY

John Wittforth House 657 N. Hickory St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half story, clapboard building with two bays. Wood-frame construction and a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has fixed-frame windows with leaded-glass transom-lights and wooden lintels and sills. The second floor has Palladian windows. The wood-paneled door is located north of center. The front-gabled roof has gabled dormers and asphalt shingles. The one-story porch stretches the length of the facade. Its hipped roof is supported by three smooth, square, wooden posts.

History: The earliest known resident of this structure was John Wittforth, a laborer, who lived here from before 1895 until at least 1918. James Long resided here until approximately 1925, after which until at least 1938, it became an apartment house. From then until sometime after 1945 this building returned to its natural, single-family configuration.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 312 N. Pine St.

Date: 1895 ca

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 14/2



HABS INVENTORY

312 N. Pine St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame building with a clapboard exterior and Joliet limestone foundation. All windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with segmental-arch lintels with dentils. Round window with tracery in front gable. The door is asymmetrical in placement, framed in wood with a fanlight. Entrance porch with flat overhang supported by two wooden cross braces. A later wooden railing runs around the porch. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Decorative wooden trim on corners and along eaves.

History: This building can be traced back to at least 1895, when Mrs. T. Staehle, a widow, lived here. From 1896, until at least 1925, Louis Meyer, a laborer, and his wife, Frona, occupied this building. Around 1927, James O. Henry, an operator at the Gerlach-Barklow Co., lived here. From around 1928 until at least 1940, another widow, Gertrude Chaplin, lived here. After this, until at least 1945, Herman L. Fenske and his wife, Ida, occupied this structure. He was a foreman at J.G. Heggie Manufacturing.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 319 N. Pine St.

Date: 1920 c

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/4



HABS INVENTORY

319 N. Pine St.

Description: East-facing, square, two-and-one-half stories, three bays, load-bearing wood frame covered with a stucco cladding on a Joliet limestone foundation. The attic story has one double hipped dormer with sixteen-over-sixteen-light fixed sash windows. The second story has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash shuttered windows; the first story has a fixed-frame window with a leaded glass transom-light south of center and a door and a small leaded-glass fixed window north of center. There is a full-width front porch with square piers supporting a hipped asphalt roof with wide eaves. Wooden steps lead to the porch. Brackets are visible beneath the eaves. A large chimney projects from the roof.

History: Old 119. This house was probably built about 1920 when it was occupied by Mrs. Edward Quigley. In the 1930s and 1940s various families resided in this house with Mrs. Quigley, who maintained possession of the house until the 1960s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 321-23 N. Pine St.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/3



HABS INVENTORY

321-23 N. Pine St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half stories, four bays, wood-frame construction with a running-bond brick veneer facade and Joliet limestone foundation. The attic story has a fixed-frame triple four-over-four-light window; the second story has four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows; and the first story has two one-over-one-light fixed-frame windows. Duplex with identical Tuscan entrance porches with hipped asphalt roofs are located on the ends of the facade. Wood-framed two-light doors. Concrete steps lead to the entrance porches. There are concrete lug sills under all windows on the first and second story. Low hipped asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves.

History: Old 123-25. This building can be dated somewhere between 1908 and 1912. This is an example of an adaptation of bungalow detailing to a two-story duplex. The initial residents were Mrs. Elizabeth Munch, the widow of Frank X. Munch, and George E. Cochrane, a craneman for the Public Service Co. Numerous other people lived here throughout its history. One of the longest-term occupants was George J. Pelias, beginning in 1912. Pelias worked at Uncle Sam's Bakery and Grocery. Members of the Pelias family were the principal occupants until at least 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Schuch, John, House

Address: 404 N. Summit St.

Date: 1884pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/27



HABS INVENTORY

John Schuch House 404 N. Summit St.

Description: West-facing, L-shaped, two-story with one-story wings, clapboard building with seven bays. Wood-frame construction and a painted limestone foundation. All windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with wood lintels. Wood paneled door with glazing is located at the north end of the recessed wing. Cross-gable roof, asphalt shingle covering with large overhang. Pedimented wooden porch at entrance.

History: This house dates before 1884 according to the city directory. John Schuch, a carpenter, was listed as the resident. He died in the late 1880s and his widow, Gertrude, remained here until 1925. Afterwards two residents occupied the house including the owner, Joseph Schuch, a carpenter contractor. Schuch lived there until 1942. Sometime between 1942 and 1945, Joseph died but Louise, his widow, still lived here. This structure was a multiple-family residence from 1935-1937.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Fred Sehring Brewing Co. Malt House

Address: 515 N. Summit St.

Date: 1875pre

Original Use: I

Present Use: V

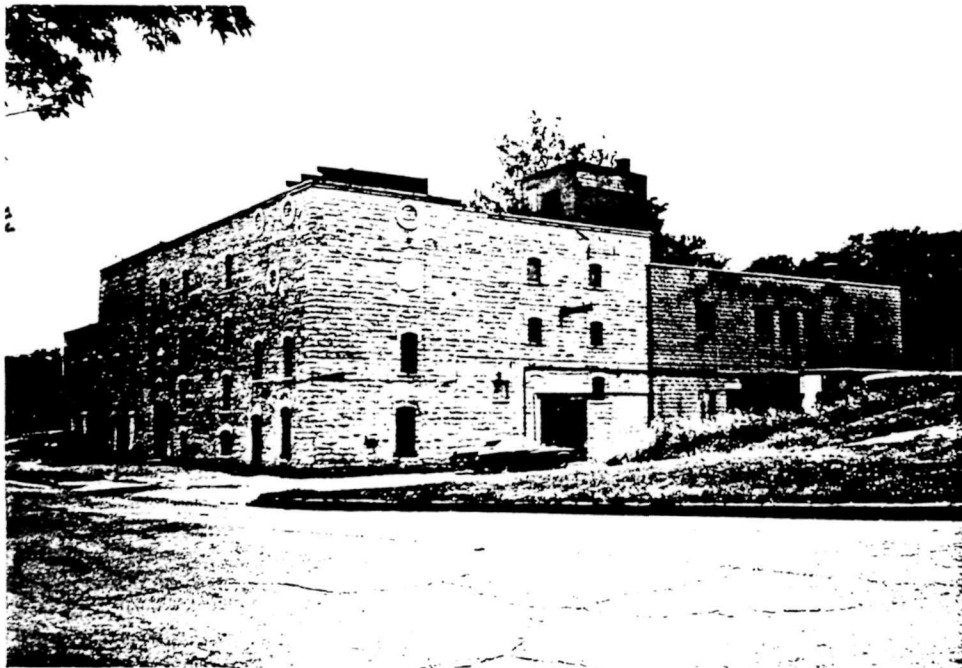
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/31



HABS INVENTORY

Fred Sehring Brewing Co. Malt House
515 N. Summit St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, four stories, ten bays, load-bearing rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone walls with limestone foundation. All portholes and arched windows have been filled. Limestone pedimented windows with limestone sills. Asymmetrical door placement. Doors have bars over them. This structure has two large garage door openings as well. Flat roof with parapet; roofing material is not visible. Limestone coping along cornice. This building has several brick, cinderblock and formed concrete block additions.

History: This site housed a brewery, a malthouse, a stockhouse, cooling cellars, a bottling department, a cooperage shop and stables. Breweries had played an important role in Joliet's social and economic development prior to the prohibition. Fred Sehring Brewing Co. first appears in the directory in the 1875. The brewery listed was located on this site. Portions of the present structure were constructed around this time with further expansions surrounding the original stone building. The Sehrings made an important impact in the neighborhood, physically by building their mansions on top of the hill just above this site and economically by employing many of the local residents. After the closing at the Sehring brewery the site went on to house a number of businesses up until recently. These include Joliet Baking Co. in 1930, Pioneer Brewing Co. and the Joliet Mattress Factory in 1940, National Guard Armory, F. P. Peters Moving and Storage Co. (Beer) and Joliet Mattress Inc. 1950.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet Illinois, (New York: 1886, 1891, 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

Sterling, Robert E., Joliet: A Pictorial History (G. Bradley Pub., Inc. St. Louis, Missouri, 1986), 82-83.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Fred Sehring Brewery Co. Building

Address: 519 N. Summit St.

Date: 1891?98

Original Use: C

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/30



HABS INVENTORY

Fred Sehring Brewery Co. Building
519 N. Summit St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two stories, three bays, load-bearing five-course common-bond brick walls with a Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has two windows which have been filled with cement. Second floor has the remains of six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. All windows have limestone sills and lintels. There is a central door and a large garage door which has a massive limestone lintel. Flat roof with parapet, roofing material not visible. Elaborate limestone cornice with limestone coping on top.

History: Old 211. This small structure was constructed as part of the Fred Sehring Brewery Co. between 1891 and 1898. The original use of this structure is not known and many different businesses have occupied this building, each one altering the appearance of the building.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Brinskelle, Maxmillian, House

Address: 604 N. Summit St.

Date: 1912?14

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/28



HABS INVENTORY

Maxmillian Brinskelle House

604 N. Summit St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half stories, three bays, wood-frame construction with running bond brick veneer exterior and Joliet limestone foundation. The first floor has either one-over-one-light double-hung sash or one-over-one-light double-hung sash with leaded-glass transom windows. Upper floor has a paired, one-over-one-light double-hung sash window. All windows have wooden lintels and sills. Central door. Cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Porch has formed concrete piers.

History: Old 304. This house was constructed between 1912 and 1914 for Maxmillian Brinskelle, who held possession into the 1950s and his widow to the 1960s. Through the years Mr. Brinskelle shared this residence with many other residents.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 660 N. Summit St.

Date: 1889pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 12/8



HABS INVENTORY

660 N. Summit St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls and foundation. All windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Central louvered door. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Porch roof is supported by four wooden Tuscan columns.

History: This building is dated before 1889. Fred Hartmann, a stone mason, resided here from 1889 until 1916. Other people periodically boarded with him. From 1918 until 1945, Joseph Hartmann, a roller with the Phoenix Manufacturing Co., resided there with his wife, Frances.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 704 N. Summit St.

Date: 1921?23

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 11/25



HABS INVENTORY

704 N. Summit St.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, two-bay, load-bearing brick building with running bond facing. Concrete foundation. The first floor has two-over-one-light and one-over-one-light, sash windows with concrete sills. Second floor has both a glass-block window and a central fixed-frame window flanked by two casement windows with concrete sills. North-of-center door with sidelights. Flat roof with concrete-capped stepped parapet. Two concrete cross-like designs on parapet. Pedimented porch is supported by two later iron railings.

History: Built in the early 1920s, the earliest listing for this residence is in 1923, with Hugh R. McGuire and his family living in the lower flat, and Robert McCambridge and family living upstairs. Residents of this building changed almost yearly until 1935 when Ray Atkinson purchased the property and with his family moved into the lower flat. He worked as a refinery operator and owned these flats at least after World War II.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49 .

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 616-18 N. Vista Ln.

Date: 1908?12

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 9/36



HABS INVENTORY

616-18 N. Vista Ln.

Description: West-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, five-course common-bond faced, load-bearing brick building. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The door is symmetrical with a window flanking either side; all windows have concrete sills. North elevation windows have a double row of arched brick headers forming lintels. Decorative brick cornice and a flat roof. East elevation has an aluminum addition.

History: The duplex is unusual because it takes its form from commercial architecture rather than the typical residential types found in Joliet. It is utilitarian, box-like, and almost devoid of ornamentation. The first known residents of this apartment building were Michael Biko, a laborer, and Paul Justinich, a driver. They occupied the structure in 1912. By 1914, two laborers, John Ruzina and Joseph Ausez, were residing at this address. In 1916 other laborers had moved in including Frank Klobucher, who lived in the building until at least the mid-twentieth century. Klobucher had changed his name to Klobutcher by 1921. Over the years, working as a laborer, he was employed at the Elwood Ordnance Plant and the Texas Co. in Lockport. His wife, Catherine, worked briefly as a maid at the West Pines Motel on Western Ave. The other apartment was occupied by numerous residents up until the present.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Grgurich, Frank, House

Address: 708 N. Vista Ln.

Date: 1920?21

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

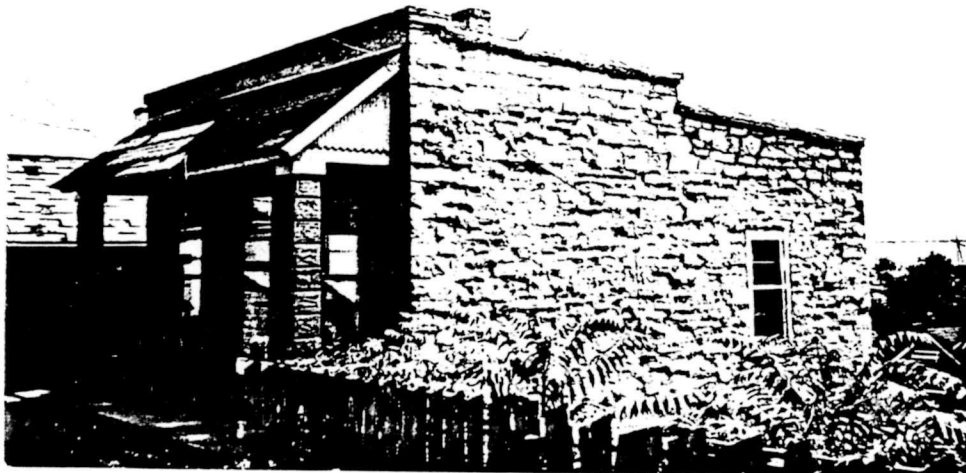
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/26



HABS INVENTORY

Frank Grgurich House 708 N. Vista Lane

Description: West-facing, rectangular, one-story, three-bay, stucco-clad building. Joliet limestone structure and foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone sills. Central door with a large glass transom-light. East elevation is three stories with a Joliet limestone retaining wall running parallel to Vista Ln. on the main facade. This hides the steep drop to the east. Full front porch with formed concrete piers and tar-covered shed roof. Many outbuildings still exist on the property: the coal chute and storage building, smokehouse, and privy.

History: Frank Grgurich, a steel worker, was the first occupant of this building, the address of which was first listed in the city directories in 1921. His wife, Emily, worked as a clerk at the Ruby St. Market for three or four years. By 1937 they had changed the spelling of their last name to Gregorich.

This building shows that Joliet limestone was still being used as building material during the early twentieth century. The complex still has its outbuildings and gives us a rare view of the conditions of early twentieth century immigrant life in this highly Croatian neighborhood.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Haley, P. C., House

Address: 17 S. Center St.

Date: 1891

Original Use: RS

Present Use: CR

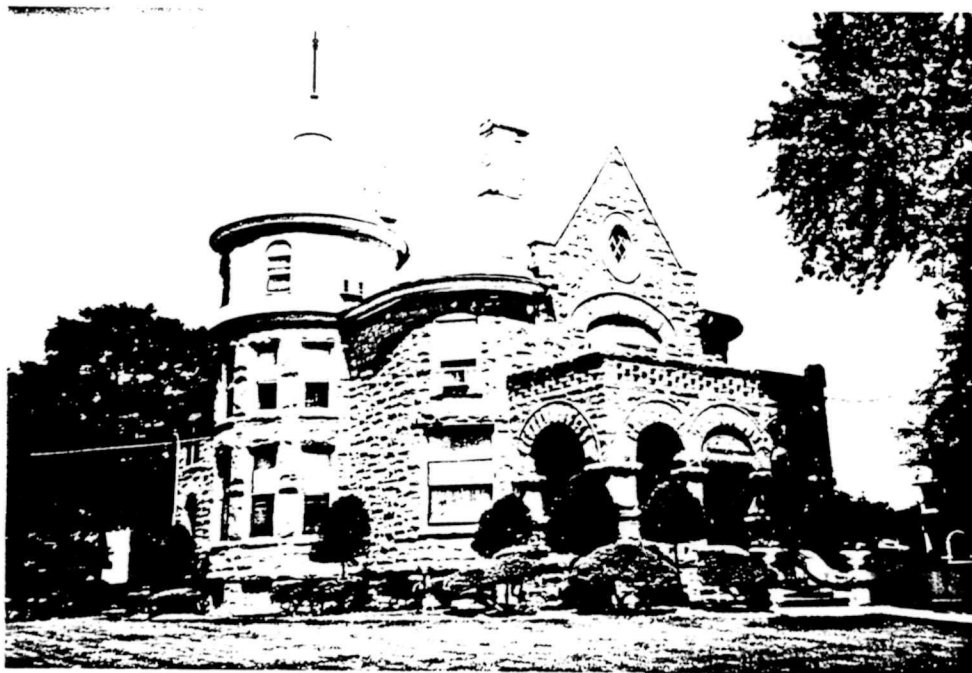
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 5/20



HABS INVENTORY

P. C. Haley House 17 S. Center St.

Description: East-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half stories, three bays, load-bearing Joliet limestone walls. Oval window in front gable, large window with boarded-up transom-light under a segmental arch on the second-floor front facade, first floor has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on either side of a recessed central door. The north facade has asymmetrically placed windows including a stained-glass oval portrait window of the original owner, P.C. Haley. The first-story windows of the projecting bay have leaded-glass transom lights in the curves of the corners. The south facade has leaded-glass transom lights in the windows of the curved section of the first story, the central windows in the turret and the large segmental arched window. The openings of the second-story back porch are filled in with windows on the sides and stone on the back. One-story front porch with round Richardsonian arches springing from squat square pillars with Gaelic motifs carved on their bases. Asphalt hipped roof with front gable, three-story round tower with conical roof. Side-hall plan, three rooms deep. Front hall and parlor have elaborate plaster cornices. On the corner of Center and Marion streets.

History: This residence was built in 1891 for Patrick C. Haley, a prominent lawyer and one-time mayor of Joliet. P.C. Haley lived there until his death in the late 1920s. Members of the Haley family occupied the house until it was purchased by the James F. Haley Funeral Home. James F. Haley (no relation to P.S. Haley) opened his funeral home in 1917 and moved to this location in 1947 after previously being located at 230 S. Chicago Street.

Sources:

City directories.

Haley, Dorothy M., wife of J. F. Haley Jr. Interview by Frank Brown III, Joliet, Illinois, July 28, 1987.

"Honor Roll of Leading Firms in the Herald-News Area." Joliet Herald-News, January 1, 1967, p. 19.

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Bukovitz, Anna, House

Address: 161 W. Bridge St.

Date: 1916?18

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: conc. blk.

Structural Material: conc. blk.

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 16/5



HABS INVENTORY

Anna Bukovitz House
161 W. Bridge St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, four-bay, formed concrete block building. Windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with smooth concrete lintels and sills. Asymmetrically placed door. Asphalt shed roof. Large, central, recessed arch balcony on second floor with a window and door. This arch is composed of smooth concrete voussoirs and keystone with wood balustrade. Two blocks west of bridge joining east and west Joliet.

History: This residence was constructed between 1916 and 1918 by Mrs. Anna Bukovitz and used as a boarding house for single male laborers. The residence was divided into apartments following Bukovitz's death around 1924.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Sehring, Fred, House

Address: 310 W. Bridge St.

Date: 1887?89

Original Use: RS

Present Use: EP

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 18/20



HABS INVENTORY

Fred Sehring House

310 W. Bridge St.

Description: North-facing, square, two stories, six bays, load-bearing rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone walls with same exterior and foundation. Windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. One window located in the opening over the portico is arched; it has elaborate stained-glass sidelights. Central, wood paneled door with glazing. Flat roof with castellated parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Two subtle Joliet limestone belt courses. Modillioned Joliet limestone cornice. Four turrets with Joliet limestone battlements. Joliet limestone balustraded flat-roofed porch with a denticulated cornice. Arched porch entrance is supported by two squat columns.

History: Fred Sehring was born in the German provinces of Hesse-Darmstadt. He married Eloise Bez in Germany and emigrated to Mokena, Illinois. Sehring was active in both local business and government from his 1854 arrival in Joliet until his death in 1892. He was a prominent citizen, serving as the county recorder of Will County, and ran unsuccessfully for state senator. Sehring had learned the brewer's art in his homeland and entered the brewing business in 1867 in Joliet, with Joseph Braun and Co. He gained control of the company in 1870 after Braun's death. Sehring changed the name of the company to Columbia Brewing and converted the brewery from horse to steam power in 1875, installing one of the first enclosed, copper steam beer kettles. His son, George F., resigned his position as a bank teller at the Will County National Bank to become "the cashier and collector" of the newly named Fred Sehring Brewery Co. The brewery closed its doors in 1922 because of prohibition. Between 1942 and 1945, the Franciscan Sisters purchased the house from the Sehring family. It is now owned by the Tribunal Diocese of Joliet. The house was designed by a prominent Joliet architect of German descent, Hugo F. Boehme. Boehme designed other Sehring family homes and important buildings in the German Lutheran community such as St. Peter's Evangelical Church and School.

Sources

City directories.

Maue, August, History of Will County, Vol. #2 (Topeka-Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Co., 1928), 704-705.

Sterling, Robert E., A Pictorial History of Will County, Vol. #1, (Joliet: 2H Printing Co., 1975), 80.

Sterling, Robert E. Joliet: A Pictorial History, (G. Bradley Publishing, Inc.: St. Louis, Missouri, 1986).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Sehring, Henry, House

Address: 312 W. Bridge St.

Date: 1896?97

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 18/19



HABS INVENTORY

Henry Sehring House 312 W. Bridge St.

Description: North-facing, square, two-and-a-half-story, four-bay building. Wood frame construction, clapboard exterior and Joliet limestone foundation. The first two floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Attic has trebled windows. Asymmetrically placed wood paneled door with glazing. Hipped roof with several cross-gables covered with asphalt shingles. Truncated turret on northwest corner of building. Porch pediment has decorative scroll work and is supported by six Tuscan columns. Denticulated porch and roof cornices. Large wrap around porch with pairs of wooden composite columns with wooden balustrade. Initials "GP" over the attic window.

History: This was the home of Henry Sehring, vice-president of the Fred Sehring Brewing Co. This building was designed by Hugo F. Boehme and constructed in 1896-97. Sehring lived here until at least 1925. From then until 1932, Arnold W. Sehring and his wife Julia occupied the building. Sehring died in this year but his widow remained until at least 1935. By 1937, the house was vacant. In 1938, Tony J. and Marie Perona lived there. Perona was plant superintendent at the Farrell Manufacturing Co. After this boarders lived here at least until 1945.

Sources

City directories.

"Here's a trip to the 21st Century," Herald-News. 4 Jan. 1976, B-12.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Henry Sehring House

Address: 315 W. Bridge St.

Date: 1890?95

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect: Boehme, Hugo F.

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/32



HABS INVENTORY

Henry Sehring House 315 W. Bridge St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-and-a-half-story, four bays, clapboard over wood frame with Joliet limestone foundation. Asphalt-hipped roof with cross-gables. Asymmetrically placed windows of varying shapes, mostly one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Paired window in gable, triple in side-gable. Projecting two-story bays on south, east and west elevations; southwest corner has a truncated tower. East elevation has a stained-glass window going up the stairs. Leaded glass is found in the transom light of the central first-floor bay windows of the east and west elevations. Entry porch with leaded-glass sidelights under the projecting second-story bay on the south facade. One-story, wrap-around porch with paired Ionic columns marking entry, wood balustrade. Fluted pilaster on southeast corner and paired pilasters on either side of windows on east gable. Bracketed wooden cornice. This building is related to the Fred Sehring Brewing Co. complex.

History: The first listing for this building appears in 1895, under the name Henry Sehring. Designed by Hugo Boehme, this house was constructed for the son of brewer Fred Sehring. Around 1899, Henry Sehring moved across the street into a home next to his father's. At that time a relative, G.F. Sehring, moved into this structure. The Sehring family retained residency in the home until 1935, when John Cassidy moved in. This building came into Sehring family once again when George F. Sehring moved back in 1942.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: St. John's Roman Catholic Convent

Address: 260 W. Division St.

Date: 1949

Original Use: ER

Present Use: ER

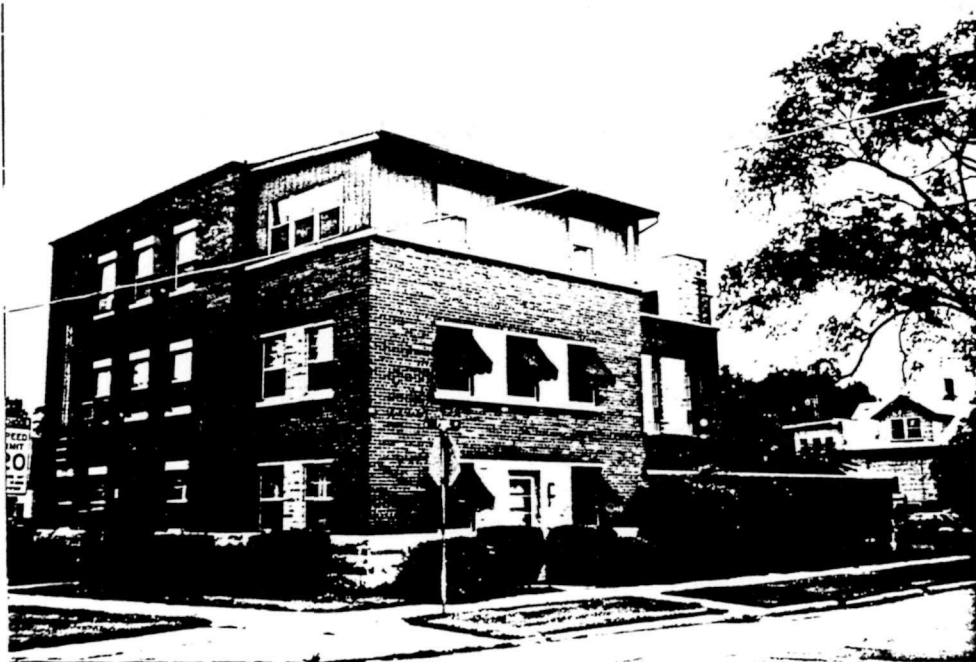
Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: conc. blk.

Architect:

Rating: 1

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 14/14



HABS INVENTORY

St. John's Roman Catholic Convent
260 W. Division St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, three-story, six-course common-bond brick building with five bays. Concrete-block structural material and a Joliet limestone foundation. All the windows in the main building are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with concrete lintels and sills. The windows in the third-floor addition are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The wood paneled door is east of center. Flat roof with a concrete capped parapet. Roofing material is not visible. Rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone between the paired windows which are located west of center. East of center there is a concrete crucifix and three concrete slabs below it. The building has a brick cornice as well as a Joliet limestone, concrete-capped, chimney on the west elevation.

History: This convent houses the nuns that teach at the St. John's School. Its cornerstone was laid on Sunday, April 25, 1948.

Sources

Luke, Eugene J. ed. History of the Joliet Diocese (May 26, 1955), 29.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: John M. Schiek Meat Market

Address: 300 W. Division St.

Date: 1898?99

Original Use: MR

Present Use: MR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 14/32



HABS INVENTORY

John M. Schiek Meat Market
300 W. Division St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two story, load-bearing running bond brick walls with seven bays. Joliet limestone foundation. The storefront has large fixed-frame windows with transom lights and a lower panel made of glass. Cast-iron lintels topped by a single row of header brick. First floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. The second floor also has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with some grouped in pairs; all have concrete lintels and sills. There are two wood paneled doors on the north elevation and one on the chamfered elevation. Flat roof with concrete coping on the parapet and roofing material not visible. Two concrete belt courses on the north elevation. Limestone water table and a decorative brick corbeled cornice.

History: Old 500-04. Adam Yung and John M. Schiek had operated a meat market on this site before 1895; however, the present building was not constructed until 1898 or 1899. This structure always had commercial space on the first story and residential on the second story. By 1901, Schiek was the sole operator of the meat market. From about 1916 until shortly before 1920, Frank Feehan and Frank C. Blantik operated a grocery store. By 1920 both floors were vacant. In 1921, John Chrzanowski opened a grocery store which lasted until about 1923. Since then the first floor has been vacant often.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Keck, Ira N., House

Address: 317 W. Division St.

Date: 1915?16

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 18/10



HABS INVENTORY

Ira N. Keck House
317 W. Division St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays, load-bearing wood frame construction with a stucco exterior and a concrete block foundation. Six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with wooden lintels and sills. Center wood paneled door with pediment. Gable-on-hip, asphalt-shingled roof with exposed wooden roof rafters. Brick chimney.

History: Old 615. This building has been occupied since 1915 or 1916. The initial occupant was Ira N. Keck, a motorman for the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, who moved before 1918. This structure has been occupied by numerous people throughout the years, the average residency being one or two years. The longest occupants were Max and Anna Kopin who lived here from just before 1930 until at least 1935. Mr. Kopin was a salesman.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Jugenitz, Matthew, House

Address: 319 W. Division St.

Date: 1915?16

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 18/11



HABS INVENTORY

Matthew Jugenitz House
319 W. Division St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one story, three bays, wood-frame construction with stucco exterior and concrete block foundation. Three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows with wooden lintels and sills. Center, wood-paneled door with pediment. Gable-on-hip roof with asphalt shingles. Exposed, wooden roof rafters.

History: Old 517. After construction in 1915 or 1916 this building was the residence of several families. The initial occupant was Matthew Jugenitz, a shipping clerk for the Joliet Republican Printing Co., who lived there until at least 1923. After this, through at least 1930, several families at different times resided here. Just before 1932, until at least 1945, Michael A. and Helen Krause lived at this location. He was a machinist for the Powers Thompson Construction Co.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Schwanke, Herman, House

Address: 306 W. Lime St.

Date: 1913?14

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 18/25



HABS INVENTORY

Herman Schwanke House

306 W. Lime St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay building with load-bearing brick walls faced with a running-bond brick and a Joliet limestone foundation. The top floor has two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Main floor has a large leaded glass transom-light over a fixed-frame window and a small leaded glass fixed-frame window. The door, wood paneled with glazing, is asymmetrically placed. A second door is located on the top floor adjacent to the window opening onto the porch. All doors and windows have wooden lintels and sills. Cross-gable roof. Porch has wooden columns resting on formed concrete block piers and a concrete railing. Above this is a wooden railed porch.

History: Originally constructed as a single-family home this building has been split into multiple residences many times during its history. The initial and principal occupants were Herman J. and Augusta Schwanke. Mr. Schwanke was a janitor. They lived here until 1937, renting out rooms at during various periods. Most of the the boarders stayed only a year or two but there were exceptions. John L. Schoberlien, a gateman for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lived there for at least seven years. John M. and Francis H. Zlogar moved in between 1927 and 1930 and stayed until 1934. Mr. Zoglar was a meat cutter at the Lincoln Highway Market. Robert M. Peart lived here at two separate times, the last with his wife, Elizabeth A., until 1937. Mr. Peart was a clerk for the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad. The house was vacant in 1938 until Joseph E. and Frances Dezlan moved in and occupied this house until at least 1945. Mr. Dezlan was a machine operator for the Gerlach-Barklaow Co.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 256 W. Marble St.

Date: 1850 ca

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 12/11



HABS INVENTORY

256 W. Marble St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay, Joliet limestone exterior, structure and foundation. First floor coursed rubble, second floor smooth-faced ashlar. Both floors have six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Door is symmetrical in location with filled-in sidelights, transom light and a Joliet limestone lintel. Hipped asphalt roof. Large side chimney is prominent. There is a one-story Joliet limestone addition on the south elevation with a gabled asphalt roof.

History: This building was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. The first occupancy listed was found in 1895, with George Kechling and Fredrick Butcher living in the house. The house went through several occupants until 1912, when John Laken purchased it. His family continued living here until well into the 1940s.

This symmetrical center-hall plan Joliet limestone house has a contrasting upper story. The lower floor is built of coursed rubble; the addition is clearly marked by the use of smooth-faced ashlar limestone blocks. Although the date of construction is unknown, the use of rubble and the simplicity of the plan indicates an earlier building date.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 257 W. Marble St.

Date: 1895pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 11/23



HABS INVENTORY

257 W. Marble St.

Description: South-facing, T-shaped, two-story, five bay, clapboard exterior, wood-frame construction and Joliet limestone foundation. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The first floor also has two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with leaded-glass transom-lights. All windows and door have wooden surrounds. Door placement is asymmetrical with a wood paneled door with glazing. Cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Inset wooden porch with wooden lattice fill between the turned wooden posts and trim.

History: This building can be traced back prior to 1895, when a laborer, Timothy McCarthy, was the initial occupant. McCarthy was the principal occupant until at least 1923. Subsequent occupants included Arthur O. Willin, an ironworker, and his wife, Maria A., and Matthew and Theresa Pleich. He was a barber. The Pleiches shared the building with other occupants in the 1930s and '40s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Futterer, Joseph, House

Address: 301 W. Marble St.

Date: 1884?89

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 20/2



HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Futterer House
301 W. Marble St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one-story, clapboard building with three bays. Wood-frame construction with Joliet limestone foundation. Windows are either four-over-four-light or one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Central, wood paneled, door with glazing. Front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Concrete stoop with metal railing.

History: Constructed for Joseph Futterer some time between 1884 and 1889, this house remained in the family past the 1940s. The Futterers lived in the house from the time of construction until approximately 1904 when the house was rented. In about 1920, Joseph's son, A.S. Futterer, a barber, and his family of seven moved back into the house and maintained residency through the 1940s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 341 W. Marble St.

Date: 1914pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 20/20



HABS INVENTORY

341 W. Marble St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one-story, rock-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building with seven bays. Load-bearing Joliet limestone walls and foundation. The main building and the attic both have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with segmental-arched Joliet limestone lintels and sills. The addition has both one-over-one-light and three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Asymmetrical, wood paneled, door with glazing and an arched transom-light. Front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Cinder block chimney.

History: Probably constructed some time prior to the turn of the century, the first listing for this address appears in 1914. At that time the house was occupied by two families in 1927, a total of five different occupants were listed at this home. The number of residents sharing the building has recently declined.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Ecimovich Building

Address: 152 W. Ruby St.

Date: 1907

Original Use: MR

Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/36



HABS INVENTORY

Ecimovich Building 152 W. Ruby St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two-story, five-bay facade with two storefronts, load-bearing, five-course common-bond brick walls with running-bond faced facade and a Joliet limestone foundation. Second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash and fixed-frame windows. The first floor has a two-over-one-light fixed-frame window with a metal lintel. Symmetrical arrangement of doors: west door and central door have transom-lights while the chamfered edge door has a boarded up transom light. This door has a Joliet limestone lintel. Stepped flat roof; roofing material is not visible. The second floor has an oriel and a decorative projecting brick cornice. The parapet is inscribed with "19 Ecimovich 07". Stone coping on the parapet.

History: In 1908, 152-54 W. Ruby St. (then 200-02 W. Ruby St.) was a saloon run by Matthew Ecomovich. The commercial space was used as a saloon by various proprietors until prohibition, and afterwards was used as a soft drink saloon. In 1930 the space was found listed as Ruby Street Grocery and Market. The occupant of the residential portion of that address was Anton Jurkovich. Jurkovich was listed in the 1927 city directory as the owner, whose occupation was a car repairman (previously laborer). Jurkovich is listed there at least until 1945.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Julius Zul's Grocery

Address: 166 W. Ruby St.

Date: 1912?14

Original Use: CR

Present Use: V

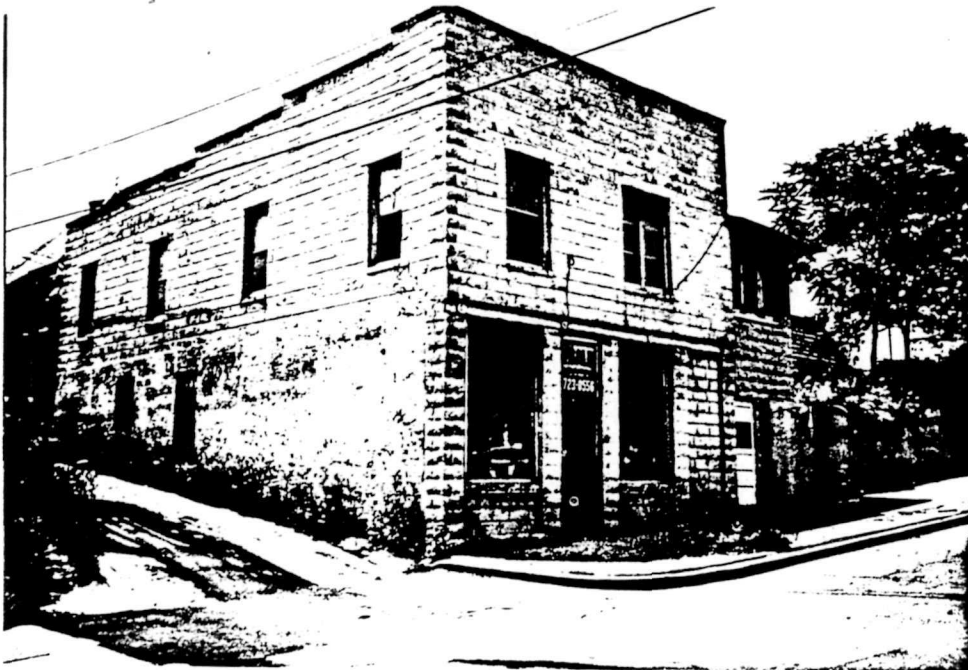
Exterior Material: conc. blk.

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/31



HABS INVENTORY

Julius Zul's Grocery

166 W. Ruby St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two-story, two-bay, concrete block exterior with Joliet limestone side walls and foundation. Second floor has one-over-one-light double-hung sash or paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with leaded-glass transom lights and concrete lintels and sills. The storefront has large fixed-frame windows with a large steel lintel. Door is symmetrical in placement, wood-paneled with glazing, and has a boarded up transom-light. Formed concrete piers separate the bays. Stepped flat roof; roofing material is not visible. Two-story addition on west elevation has one bay, formed concrete exterior with one-over-one-light casement ribbon windows. Door is located east of center. Flat asphalt roof with eaves.

History: Throughout the years, this building has housed commercial ventures on the ground floor with residential space available on the second floor. The first, Julius Zul's Grocery, was located here when the building was built between 1912 and 1914. Subsequent businesses located in this building were the Union Ready Roof Co., Jacob Sega's Grocery Store and Joseph Spolarich's Jewerly (1923-45+).

Sources

City directories

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Bartholme, Joseph, House

Address: 159 W. Stone St.

Date: 1854?67

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

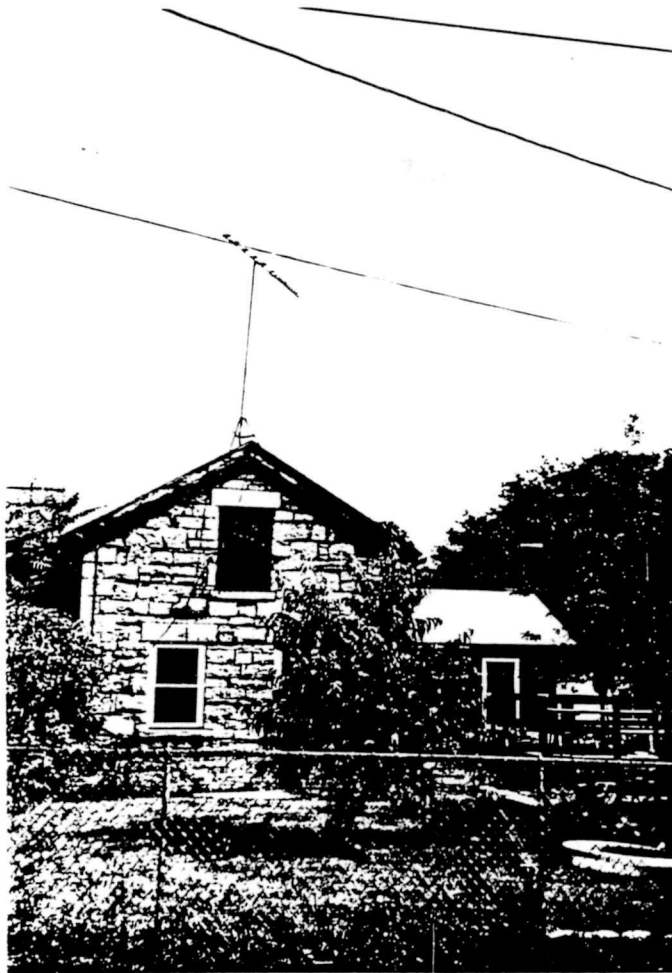
Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/5



HABS INVENTORY

159 W. Stone St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two stories, two bays, Joliet limestone exterior, structure and foundation. The first story has two single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with large limestone sills and lintels; the second story has one identical window which is centrally located. The roof is front-gabled covered with asphalt. The only existing door is located on the addition connected to the east side of the structure. This addition, which is south-facing, rectangular, one story, two bays, has vertical wood siding and a side-gabled asphalt roof.

History: Believed to have been constructed around 1854, this structure would have served as part of the Joseph Bartholme farmstead. Directories following that time show it going through many hands with the Hollstein (1900-1910) and the Cutting families (1918-1937) being the most significant occupants in terms of the later period. The simple front-gable vernacular house is important as an example of a rural residence, one of the few remaining within the city limits.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1898, 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY
Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 161 W. Stone St.

Date: 1906?08

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural Material: stone

Architect:

Rating: 3

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 10/9



HABS INVENTORY

161 W. Stone St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, two-bay, smooth-faced coursed ashlar Joliet limestone building. Joliet limestone load-bearing walls with Joliet limestone foundation. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with Joliet limestone lintels and sills. Asymmetrical door placement on west elevation. Side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Lunette in attic story has been bricked in. Simple wood cornice. The only outbuilding is a Joliet limestone shed with wood lintels over both doors and two small windows on west elevation.

History: This house first appears in the 1908-09 directory but this building shows evidence of being earlier than the above date. The massing and the front gable form with the lunette and massive lintels and sills are indicative of the Greek Revival residences found in Joliet during the 1850s and 60s. The owner in 1908-09 is listed as Joseph Avsec, a laborer. In 1912, Joseph Rifelj resided there. Joseph Avsec is listed again as the owner and principal occupant between 1914 until 1927. Sometime between 1927 and 1930 Avsec died and his widow, Frances, retained occupancy of the house until the mid-twentieth century. During this time she shared the building with the West Side Print Shop in the late 1930s.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Bitterman Flats (Mackay Apartments)

Address: 303-07 W. Stone St.

Date: 1914?16

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 19/8



HABS INVENTORY

Bitterman Flats

303-307 W. Stone St.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, ten-bay building. Running-bond brick exterior with brick load-bearing walls and a Joliet limestone foundation. All windows are either single or paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash with concrete lintels and sills. Symmetrical, wood paneled, doors with glazing. Wooden pediment over doorway. Flat roof with parapet and decorative concrete-coping. Roofing material is not visible. Brick cornice and a Joliet limestone belt course. The building has projecting bay windows.

History: Built between 1914 and 1916, the Mackay Apartments were constructed for Mrs. A. Bitterman and were known as the Bitterman Flats. Mrs. Bitterman resided one door west of the apartments. Some of the original residents of these flats are H.J. Lesser, bookkeeper for the Match Company; E.S. O'Reilly, managing editor, Joliet Herald News; F.W. Breidert, correspondent; E.H. Wunderlich & Sons Proprietors, Monument, Granite & Marble; H.T. Sahler, general manager, Joliet Home Furnishings Co.; H. R. Koch, inspector; and J A. Hammel, clerk, Illinois Steel Co.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Kochevar, John J., House

Address: 320 W. Stone St.

Date: 1924?25

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural Material: wood frame

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 17/36



HABS INVENTORY

John J. Kochevar House

320 W. Stone St.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half stories, three bays, load-bearing wood-frame construction with clapboard exterior and a concrete foundation. Attic contains a pair of three-over-one-light fixed frame windows. The main floor has both paired one-over-one-light and single one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Wood paneled door is asymmetrically placed. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Inset porch supported by four wooden columns on formed concrete piers. Wooden railing between piers. Bungalow style with a stone chimney and a hip-roofed dormer.

History: Old 518. This building was constructed in 1924 or 1925. The initial residents were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kochevar. His occupation was listed as "helper." He died in 1932 but his widow continued living here until at least 1935. August P. and Margaret B. Louch were the next occupants; they stayed here until at least 1945. Mr. Louch was a postal carrier.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Angela Flats

Address: 351-53 Western Ave.

Date: 1905?08

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/32



HABS INVENTORY

Angela Flats

351-353 Western Ave.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, two-story, load-bearing six-course common-bond brick building with eight bays and a running bond brick veneer. Both floors have one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with keystones. Door placement is symmetrical with both doors located on either side of facade and consisting of wood with glazing and keystone. Joliet limestone belt course capping off the raised English basement. Flat roof with parapet. Roofing material is not visible. First-floor porch has formed concrete block piers and formed concrete-block balustraded porch. The second-floor porch roof is supported by four wooden columns, two of which are Tuscan. Under this roof on the east end of facade is a stone inscribed with "Angela." The building also has a three-tier projecting brick cornice complete with dentils and elongated elements.

History: This apartment house dates back to 1905-08. It is first mentioned in the 1908-09 city directory and was named "Angela Flats" until 1937. It housed a beauty shop from 1937 to 1940. From 1937 until 1940 it was known as "Angela Apartments" before being renamed the Kraker Apartments. The Kraker Apartments contained no commercial enterprises.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Merriman Building

Address: 363-67 Western Ave.

Date: 1922

Original Use: CR

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/35



HABS INVENTORY

Merriman Building
363-367 Western Ave.

Description: South-facing, rectangular, three story, three bay, brick construction with strecher-bond, tan, brick veneer. Recessed central bay in the upper two stories with two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on each floor. The flanking bays have triple windows on both stories with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, some presently boarded up. Windows have concrete sills. The second floor has a brick and stone lintel, continuous lintel between the third story and the attic. The lower floor consists basically of storefronts and a central entry to the apartments above. Entry to the commercial area is through double doors in the canted, first-story, southwest corner. Originally a flat roof but an additional, tin-roofed, asbestos, gable-front story has been added. Bay window on the east side. Stylized classical swags and acroteria on third story of side bays, concrete balustrade and urns in the recess of the central bay over first story. Name panel inscribed with Merriman in the central third-story bay. Concrete entablature supported by brick pilasters with simple concrete capitals. The capitals mark the bays and the entablature separates the first-story commercial floor from the residential upper stories. The building sits by a hotel with other apartment buildings near the Cass Street Bridge.

History: Edward Merriman opened a drug store in this building on November 11, 1922. Merriman was a Joliet native who graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in June of 1921, and worked briefly in Chicago before opening his own store. The building first appeared in the 1923 directory under the name "Merriman Flats." At this time The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company was also located in the building. From 1925 to 1934, the building was not listed by name but housed the pharmacy and in 1933-34, Merrimans Lunchette. In 1935 the building was referred to as "Merrimans Apartments" and it marked the end of commercial business in the building. The building changed names to "Marriner Apartments" in 1937 and, in 1940, back again to "Merriman Apartments."

Sources

City directories.

Maue, August, The History of Will Co., Vol. 2. (Topeka-Indianapolis: Historical Pub. Co., 1928), p. 1001.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: Stein Flats

Address: 364 Western Ave.

Date: 1912?14

Original Use: RM

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: brick

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 13/14



HABS INVENTORY

Stein Flats

364 Western Ave.

Description: North-facing, rectangular, two-story, five bays, brick construction faced with running bond brick on a raised Joliet limestone foundation. The central entrance is flanked on both stories by bay windows then a single window, all one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Windows in basement follow a similar pattern. Windows have simple Joliet limestone sills and lintels. Flat roof of unknown material. Paneled parapet with corbelling beneath. Joliet limestone steps leading to entrance. Located on the west side of the river near the Cass St. Bridge which gives access to the east side of Joliet. This building is located near a large hotel and is surrounded by similar apartment buildings.

History: Constructed between 1912 and 1914, these flats were built on the site of the former Stein residence. The apartment building was therefore called the "Stein Flats." The first residents included Raymond G. McGuire; L.T. Litzkow, a department manager for L. Stern & Sons; E.F. Flynn, a clerk at Illinois Steel; George A. Reed, a salesman; and J.T. Connors, who was a dentist. These apartments are representative of the increasing construction of multi-family housing for all economic levels in Joliet at the turn of the century.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Joliet, Illinois, (New York: 1924 and 1924-49).

HABS SURVEY

Joliet, Illinois

1987

Name: B. Walker Hotel

Address: 373 Western Ave.

Date: 1924

Original Use: CH

Present Use: CH

Exterior Material: brick

Structural Material: steel

Architect:

Rating: 5

Photograph (Roll/Frame): 15/8



